

# The Journal of **ELECTRICAL WORKERS** AND OPERATORS

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VOL. XXVII

WASHINGTON, D. C., OCTOBER, 1928

NO. 10

## BOOB-VOTING

Price of Meat



**OFFICIAL PUBLICATION**  
INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS

DEVOTED TO THE  
CAUSE OF  
ORGANIZED  
LABOR



AFFILIATED WITH THE  
AMERICAN FEDERATION  
OF LABOR IN ALL ITS  
DEPARTMENTS



# RULES—AND RULES

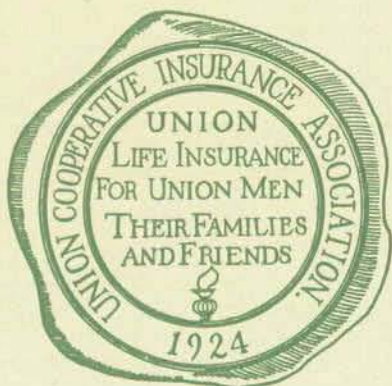
We have BIG RULES and LITTLE RULES, rules for grown-ups and rules for children, rules we make ourselves and rules which have grown with the development of civilization, rules which we make to keep and rules which we make merely to break.

**Nearly every rule has a corresponding excuse, to be brought out and aired when the rule is broken or avoided.**

**One of the fundamental rules today is for the protection of one's dependents, and with life insurance as inexpensive and as easy to get as it is, there is no real excuse which can be brought out which will stand the light of day.**

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WASHINGTON, D. C.



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G. M. BUGNIAZET, *Editor*, Machinists' Building, Washington, D. C.

This Journal will not be held responsible for views expressed by correspondents.

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## Magazine Chat

This is about editorial palpi-  
tations. Our valued contrib-  
utor, Professor C. M. Jansky,  
University of Wisconsin, felici-  
tates us thus:

"I must express my approval  
and appreciation on 'Prunes,  
Prisms, And Some Other  
Things' in the September issue  
of the Journal. I have not seen  
a simpler and at the same time  
as clear an explanation of re-  
search and its aims as is given  
in this editorial.

"Likewise I want you to know  
that I approve the sentiment  
'Science and humanity are not  
remote one from the other, be-  
cause science is a tool for  
humanity's sake to enable men  
to understand the laws of their  
lives!' I congratulate you."

At the same time, Miss Fan-  
nia Cohn, educational director  
of the Ladies' Garment Work-  
ers' Union, makes a plea for a  
more modern labor press (La-  
bor Age, September). She says:

"Limited space does not allow  
me to analyze all of these publi-  
cations. Therefore, I will cite  
as an example one of them.  
That is the Electrical Workers'  
Journal. A successful effort  
was made by that organization  
to improve its publication with  
result that now its appearance  
and contents appeal to the mind,  
imagination and emotions of  
the readers. While it contains  
articles of a technical character,  
dealing with trade matters, it  
also intelligently discusses so-  
cial and economical problems.  
It gives them an enlightened  
interpretation that reflects the  
workers' lives and conditions  
under which they live and toil.  
What has been accomplished  
with one journal can be done  
with many more."

More palpitations under our  
vest.

The Monthly Labor Review,  
U. S. Department of Labor, for  
September makes extended sum-  
mary of Professor Fisher's  
study and able condemnation of  
employee stock ownership car-  
ried in our June issue. So does  
the "Information Service" of  
the Federal Council of Churches.  
This is gratifying, for it gives  
Professor Fisher's gallant and  
substantial contribution recog-  
nition it deserves.

Bob Keck's poem the "Sky-  
scraper" in this issue is no  
mean accomplishment. For the  
first time the worker's point of  
view in the epic struggle of  
building construction is told—  
almost brilliantly.





THIS MONUMENTAL PILE STRIKES A NEW NOTE IN CITY HALL ARCHITECTURE AT LOS ANGELES. THIS WAS A UNION JOB





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Vol. XXVII

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## Boob-Voting or Little Rollo in Ballot Land

SUPPOSE you sat down to dinner with a big political reporter, a man who had followed the "inside game of politics" for a lifetime, and knew all the chief players from Mark Hanna to Andrew Mellon? Suppose—over your cigars—he showed a sudden burst of frankness, promised "to tell all," "lay his cards on the table," what questions would you ask him? And what is more important, what answers would you get? Would you say, "Now, Frank, shoot. Tell all. How are campaigns lost and won? How sovereign are the sovereign American people; is it true that the heads of the people are wooden? Or is the voice of democracy the voice of God?"

Some such series of questions and answers about the great game of politics can be had by reading a new book with the very austere title of "Political Behavior." This forms the confessions of Frank R. Kent, political reporter of the Baltimore Sun. (William Morrow and Company, New York City.)

We believe trade unionists will get a "real kick" out of this book. They will recognize many of the principles which Kent sets down as "startling truths" as old familiar axioms to them. Labor unionists have watched the great game of politics for these many years with very weary eyes. Labor unionists have seen great issues ignored by the electorate, in favor of tramp issues. They have seen their candidates beaten by tricks, and slogans and flag-waving. Labor unionists have no illusions about politicians. Neither has Kent. That is the reason that his volume—which purports to discover and set down "tested axioms and a few broad general laws"—will give the thinking unionists a good chuckle. Kent is dishing the dirt—not on old-line politicians—but on the whole system of party politicians.

### Based on Life

What recommends the book primarily is the fact that Kent has gone to politicians themselves—to the big boys in Washington—to the party wheel horses—to the men who know the old army game from the inside out, who play it daily—succeed at it, make money out of it. He does not sit in a sequestered library and write eloquently about the "developments of American political life since Bryce wrote his 'American Commonwealth.'" He has taken down from the mouths of these politicians themselves those guiding precepts that in turn have been learned, through trial and error, in the hard school of political experience. Here they are:

"The art of saying something without doing so is precept No. 1.

"Give them a good show.

"Prosperity absorbs all criticism.

"Corruption is not really a party liability.

"Give them hokum.

"When the water reaches the upper decks, follow the rats, which means, when necessary, compromise.

"When in doubt, do right.

"Be bold as hell in a rising tide.

"Never handle a hot poker on the front

porch, which means, when attacked, ignore it, or wait until the tirade gets cold.

"It does not pay to buck the business interests.

"You can't win on a shoe string.

"The floaters hold the real power.

"You must play with the gang.

"When they stop writing about you, you're dead.

"Don't worry about the women; they vote as hubby votes."

To those who get their political satisfaction in high-sounding phrases like "democracy," the "sovereign people," "the sacred right of suffrage," "the people are supreme," this list of "principles" will seem cynical, even poisonous. The cold, lucid way in which Kent gives the results of his 30 years' experience with politics will seem sacrilegious—to some—blasphemous.

To Kent, politics is a business. A party is run by a group of professional politicians, who make money out of it. If that party is successful in riding into power, then "business" is good. If unsuccessful, business is bad. And because politics is a business, it operates as all businesses do upon money—oodles of it—mountains of it—if a party is successful. Kent contends that the party with the most money always wins, even if the great moral issues involved in the campaign run against it.

### Money First

"It is not here intended to minimize the value of ideals or ideas, nor to disparage the importance of personality and principles. Neither is it necessary to decry as utterly worthless eloquence, oratory, argument, personal contact, political generalship, moral issues, newspaper support and propaganda, in order to maintain that more essential than any of these—or all of them together—in our politics as it is played today is money. It will of course seem sordid and it certainly is sad to say but it is none the less true that, like the army with the heaviest artillery, in politics it is the side with the most money that almost always wins. Probably there is a point in politics beyond which money is not effective—though exactly where that point is remains yet to be definitely determined—and if one side has enough for reasonable "current expenses" it is possible successfully to compete with an opposition better equipped

with funds sufficient to meet every contingency and supply every demand.

"But when the money is overwhelmingly on one side, then successful competition on a large scale is out of the question. In a single ward, in one county, even in a congressional or legislative district, there have been occasional instances of candidates without money defeating candidates with money. It is possible once in a while in these smaller units to organize and arouse the voters, to create for purposes of a single campaign a personal machine, to enlist sympathy and support that will take the place of election-day money and obviate the loss of every venal influence. Occasionally when what are known in politics as in baseball as "the breaks" are all with the "shoe string," or impoverished side, it can be done in the precinct, the ward, or the district, but never in a national election. In extremely rare cases it happens in an agricultural Southern or Western state. There have been Governors and there have been Senators elected who apparently did not spend themselves, nor for whom there was not spent by others, any money at all for "current expenses." In some of these rare instances where it appeared all the election-day money was on the other side, if the full facts were known it would be found that in most of them there was enough for "current expenses" but it was most carefully hidden. The instances of state-wide victory really with relatively no money are extraordinarily scarce. In the national field they simply do not exist. There is no exception to the rule. No President has ever been chosen in this country whose campaign was not sufficiently well financed to take care of "current expenses," which means at least to get his share of the support of all the influences that can be affected by money on election day—and the elections of Woodrow Wilson in 1912, and in 1916, are included in that statement. In both those campaigns while the Republicans had more money, the Democratic fund was adequate and the venal vote was split."

### Crassness Gone

By venal vote, Kent does not mean the bribed vote. He does not believe that votes are bought and sold in a crass, hand-to-hand way. He means that the party must have enough "sinews of war" to have enough workers in every one of the 600,000 precincts in the nation to insure its success. He allows a precinct boss in Ohio to tell how the system works.

"It was a darn hard blow on the Saturday before election when instead of getting \$120 for my precinct from the district leader I got \$30. I knew then that things were not going to be so good but I did not know the worst. On election day before nine o'clock I knew we were beat and beat bad. There were a dozen fellows in that precinct, all Democrats, who in every election I put on at anywhere from \$2 to \$10 each. Usually

### ANNOUNCEMENT

**Announcement of special interest to every unionist and his family, concerning a family insurance plan, will be found on page 518 of this issue.**



they showed up around the polling place around six o'clock. This time it was nine o'clock before I could find one of them. Then I found one and he was good and drunk, and I got the truth. He had \$25 of Republican money in his pocket. So did every other of my dozen workers in the precinct—only one or two of 'em had \$50. They never had seen such money. Neither had I. I lost every one of them, and I lost a precinct by 167 votes that I had counted on carrying by 150. Moreover, if I had had their money and they had had my piffling \$30 I could have carried it by more than that. I could have carried it if I had had an even break, but nobody could buck the kind of money they had that day. They could have put over a yellow dog against the Apostle Paul."

All this is possible because American voters are ignorant:

First, of issues involved in every election. Elections are won by appealing to prejudice and passion, not to reason.

Second, voters are ignorant of the political game as it is played.

"Every tax we pay from the license tag on an automobile or a dog, on up to the heavy impost on home and income, the paved streets and smooth roads over which we walk or ride, the health department that keeps down epidemics and fights disease, the fire department which protects our property, the police and the postoffice, the courts and custom houses, the jails, penitentiaries and asylums, the schools to which we send our children, the very water we drink—every law and ordinance that governs society—all these things spring from government and government in this country springs from parties and parties are political.

#### Politics Touches Whole Life

"So that whether you like it or not, whether you are active, interested and informed or whether you are inactive, indifferent and uninformed, politics permeates your entire existence and it is supremely silly to say, 'Oh, politics are of no interest to me,' or 'Politics are a dirty game and I don't want anything to do with it,' or 'Politics do not concern me.' That is not an intelligent attitude to take. It is in fact intensely stupid. Not to be concerned with a thing of such obviously vital nature is so plainly absurd that any one capable of coherent thought is bound to admit it."

He places the politically well informed in this country at 500,000 persons—4 per cent. The rest want hokum.

"Give 'em hokum, and you got 'em. Hard-boiled as is this philosophy, its soundness is beyond dispute. Hokum is what they want and, other things being equal, the candidate who knows how to feed it to them will win every time over the candidate who does not. In some sections it is called 'bunk,' in some 'bull,' in some 'banana oil,' but hokum is the generally accepted political phrase, and most comprehensive. Its varieties are infinite and wonderful."

"For the candidate without the imagination or initiative to supply an original brand of hokum for himself—there is always the Bible, the constitution and the flag to fall back upon. They are the three 'old reliables,' the never-failing political props. Any candidate can get by in any campaign no matter what the issues, if he skilfully handles the Bible, the constitution and the flag."

What Kent says about the value of an attack on Wall Street is interesting.

"First—no attack on 'plutocracy' or 'vast riches' or 'vested interests' or 'predatory wealth' or 'Wall Street' or the 'trusts' or 'giant combinations,' or by whatever name you choose to call the large aggregations of

money power, is effective or popular unless the general run of the people are consciously less well off than they were formerly.

"Second—if any one—but particularly a woman—has a single share in a public utility corporation—she at once thinks her interests identical with the capitalistic class and secretly reacts against an attack on it."

All of the picture is not black. "Yet in spite of these facts, in proportion to the opportunities there is infinitely less corruption in public life than in private business. Any bond company will attest the truth of that statement." He finds the general run of politicians no worse than the general run of lawyers, doctors, preachers and business men. He sees political salvation on a strong militant minority.

#### THE POOR VOTER ON ELECTION DAY

By John Greenleaf Whittier  
The proudest now is but my peer,  
The highest not more high;  
Today of all the weary year,  
A king of men am I.  
Today alike are great and small,  
The nameless and the known;  
My palace is the people's hall,  
The ballot-box my throne!

Who serves today upon the list  
Beside the served shall stand;  
Alike the brown and wrinkled fist,  
The gloved and dainty hand!  
The rich is level with the poor,  
The weak is strong today;  
And sleekest broadcloth counts no  
more  
Than homespun frock of gray.

Today let pomp and vain pretence  
My stubborn right abide;  
I set a plain man's common sense  
Against the pedant's pride.  
Today shall simple manhood try  
The strength of gold and land;  
The wide world has not wealth to buy  
The power in my right hand!

While there's a grief to seek redress,  
Or balance to adjust,  
Where weighs our living manhood  
less  
Than Mammon's vilest dust—  
While there's a right to need my vote,  
A wrong to sweep away,  
Up! clouted knee and ragged coat!  
A man's a man today!

*The above poem epitomizes the idealism that pervaded the hearts of the early founders of the republic. Mr. Kent gives a different picture of the poor voter.*

#### New Orleans Convention Call

To All Affiliated Unions, Greeting:

September 18, 1928.

You are hereby notified that, in pursuance of the Constitution of the American Federation of Labor, the Forty-Eighth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor will be held at the Atheneum Hall, New Orleans, La., beginning 10 o'clock Monday morning, November 19, 1928, and will continue in session from day to day until the business of the convention shall have been completed.

#### Representation

Representation in the convention will be on the following basis: From National or International Unions, for less than 4,000

members, one delegate; 4,000 or more, two delegates; 8,000 or more, three delegates; 16,000 or more, four delegates; 32,000 or more, five delegates; 64,000 or more, six delegates; 128,000 or more, seven delegates, and so on; and from Central Bodies and State Federations, and from local trade unions not having a National or International Union, and from Federal Labor Unions, one delegate.

Organizations to be entitled to representation must have obtained a certificate of affiliation (charter), at least one month prior to the convention; and no person will be recognized as a delegate who is not a member in good standing of the organization he is elected to represent.

Only bona fide wage-workers, who are not members of, or eligible to membership in other trade unions are eligible as delegates from federal labor unions.

Delegates must be elected at least two weeks previous to the convention, and their names forwarded to the secretary of the American Federation of Labor immediately after their election.

Delegates are not entitled to seats in the convention unless the tax of their organization has been paid in full to August 31, 1928.

The conventions of the American Federation of Labor become increasingly important each succeeding year. New problems arising out of industrial development present themselves for consideration, analysis and solution. Naturally these problems affect the well-being and happiness of all working people. For this reason we are deeply interested in a just and correct solution of them. Let us face every problem and every issue bravely and constructively. Let us present labor's formula as a remedy for industrial ills and social injustice. We can do this in an impressive and effective way if all organizations affiliated with the American Federation of Labor are fully represented at the New Orleans Convention.

We earnestly invite you to come to the New Orleans Convention prepared to participate in its work and in its deliberations. You will be benefited by being there and the labor movement will be helped by your presence, your counsel and your service.

The importance of our movement, the duty of the hour and for the future, demand that every organization entitled to representation shall send its full quota of delegates to the New Orleans Convention, November 19, 1928.

#### Credentials

Credentials in duplicate are forwarded to all affiliated unions. The original credential should be given to the delegate-elect and the duplicate forwarded to the American Federation of Labor office, A. F. of L. Building, Washington, D. C.

The committee on credentials will meet at the headquarters of the American Federation of Labor six days previous to the opening of the convention, and will report immediately upon the opening thereof at New Orleans, hence secretaries will observe the necessity of mailing the duplicate credentials of their respective delegates at the earliest possible moment to Washington, D. C.

#### Resolutions—Time Limit

Under the American Federation of Labor constitution, resolutions of any character or proposition to change any provision of the Constitution can not be introduced after the second day's session without unanimous consent.

#### Grievances

Under the law no grievance can be considered by the convention which has been decided by a previous convention, except

(Continued on page 558)



# A. F. of L. Calls on All Unions to Reach Polls

**D**ECLARING that the election of Congressmen favorable to labor must not be lost sight of in the heat of a presidential campaign, President William Green has issued the following call to union members of the federation:

## "To All State Federations of Labor and City Central Bodies:

"The importance of the coming election should awaken the intense interest of every wage earner. A President and Vice President of the United States, members of the United States Senate and House of Representatives, governors in a number of states, members of legislatures and other public officials are to be elected.

"Undoubtedly the presidential campaign will be vigorously conducted and there is fear that it will overshadow the campaign for members of Congress and other legislative bodies.

"It is therefore necessary that the organized wage earners of the country should take as deep interest in the election of members of Congress as of President and Vice President.

"The utmost care should be exercised in selecting members of Congress.

"Thirty-five members of the United States Senate are to be elected and 435 members of the House of Representatives.

"This means that every citizen who has a vote anywhere in the nation will have an opportunity to express his preferences.

"But the greatest care should be taken that they do not neglect the most important part of the election, and that is to register.

"In many sections of the country citizens are required to register in order to qualify as voters on election day. In order to arouse interest in registration and to stimulate action I urge that city central bodies and state federations of labor create non-partisan committees for the purpose of giving to this work special attention and to prevail upon members of organized labor, working men and women to register and vote on election day.

"It is not intended that committees of this kind should exercise a partisan influence—they should be strictly non-partisan.

"They should not attempt to influence workingmen and women how to vote but they should influence them to vote in accordance with the dictates of their consciences and in conformity with their political judgment.

"Stand faithfully by our friends and elect them. Oppose our enemies and defeat them; whether they be candidates for President, for Congress, or other offices; whether executive, legislative, or judicial.

"Everyone of the 35,000 local unions in the United States should also select non-partisan political campaign committees to work with the committees of the central bodies and state federations of labor.

"I hope that the official and weekly labor

press will launch an agitation for the registration of all citizens. They can give great aid to the non-partisan committees of the state federations of labor, city central bodies and local unions.

"After registration days are over another intensive campaign must be conducted to see that all who registered shall cast their ballots on election day.

"Many of the states will elect governors and other state officials. Many municipal elections will also be held.

"Great care should be taken in carrying out the non-partisan political policy of the American Federation of Labor.

"As before stated members of organized labor can not be compelled to vote for any candidate. The records of the candidates

## VOTE!

**Indifference of voters is the death of democracy.**

**Issues of prime importance to workers are involved in national and state campaigns.**

**It is better to vote than to be sorry.**

**Go to the polls early. Vote for your economic interests.**

should be submitted and the members of organized labor can then vote as their consciences dictate.

"The American Federation of Labor will furnish all state federations of labor, city central bodies and local unions with the labor planks in the platforms of the national political parties; the references made by the candidates for President and Vice President in their acceptance speeches on the labor issues contained in the two political platforms, and the legislative records on measures of interest to labor of the candidates for the United States Senate and House of Representatives who have served in those bodies.

"Wide publicity should be given these records in order that the rank and file may know whether the candidates have proved loyal to the interests of labor and the people or have been untrue to their trust.

"The results of the election will depend upon the number of voters. Every man and woman who has a vote is not protecting his or her own interests if they neglect to go to the polls on November 6.

"We hope, however, that they will keep in mind these slogans:

"No loyal citizen of the United States will vote for a candidate who will not support legislation prohibiting the use of injunctions in labor disputes.

"No just-minded citizen will vote for a candidate for a state legislature who is not in favor of protecting the nation's children from industrial exploitation.

"These are outstanding issues before the people of our nation. Their acceptance or defeat mean much to the future of our Republic.

"Therefore I urge you with all sincerity and in the name of our great cause not to fail to exercise the right of registration and franchise in the coming election. If the wrong candidates are elected it will be the fault of the voters.

"We hope therefore that at the election the organized wage earners will have exercised their constitutional right and duty to vote and that the result will be of benefit to the nation.

"But they must not neglect their most important duty—to register.

"With best wishes and kindest regards, I am

"Yours fraternally,

"WM. GREEN,

"President, American Federation of Labor."

## Night Sky Lit by Sunlight

The sun shines all night long all over the earth, although dimly. To put it more exactly, the sun shines continually on millions of meteorites flying about in space outside the earth and these tiny bodies reflect the sunlight at night just as by day. Astronomers have long known that the sky at night is not perfectly dark. Even without the light of the stars or of the moon when it is visible, there is always a dim night-time sky-shine, not unlike the blue of the sky during the day. For several years the distinguished French astronomer and physicist, M. Jean Dufay, has been studying this light of the night sky. He constructed instruments to analyze this light and found it the same as sunlight except that it is dimmer. It is even more exactly of the same quality as sunlight than is the light of the blue sky during the day. Finally, M. Dufay has announced, under the auspices of the astronomical observatory at Lyon, France, his conclusions about where this mysterious light of the night sky comes from. About one-third of it, he believes, is scattered starlight not traceable to any particular star. Near the earth's poles some of the light may be from electric discharges high in the air, like the Northern Lights. But the largest part of the night sky-shine, M. Dufay believes, is sunlight reflected from the vast cloud of meteorites outside the earth's shadow and shining in the sunlight just as dust motes do when a ray of sunlight enters a darkened room.

A vested interest is a marketable right to get something for nothing.

—Thorstein Veblen.

*Nothing is needed but collective effort—Our poverty, our restraints, our infections and indigestions, our quarrels and misunderstandings, are all things controllable and removable by concerted human action.—H. G. WELLS.*



# Congressmen Who Have Kept Faith With Labor

By EDWARD KEATING, Editor of "Labor"

SIX years ago, in 1922, the American labor movement achieved the greatest political triumph in its history. A clear majority of the United States Senators elected that year were indorsed by the standard railroad labor organizations. In the House of Representatives practically all the progressives were re-elected and a large number of reactionaries went down to defeat.

It would be difficult to exaggerate the effect of that victory. Almost over night the Senate underwent a great change. From the founding of the government it had been regarded as the stronghold of reaction. For years it was dubbed "the millionaires' club." Since 1922 it has been the most progressive legislative body in the world.

Senate progressives are responsible for ripping the lid off Teapot Dome, exposing the "packing" of the tariff commission and federal trade commission, and turning the spotlight of "pitiless publicity" on the propaganda of the power trust.

## Fought for Farmers

On two occasions they forced farm relief through the Senate, for a long time blocked the Mellon plan to reduce the taxes of the very rich, secured an official investigation of the intolerable conditions in the Pennsylvania coal camps, drove the "Ohio gang" out of Washington and compelled Daugherty to resign from the cabinet.

In the closing days of the last session they brought the issue of the use of injunctions in industrial disputes before the Senate in such a fashion as to attract national attention and compelled both of the great parties to admit that something must be done to mitigate the evil.

On the House side the effect of the 1922 election has not been so enduring, because in 1924 and 1926 the workers lost some of the ground they gained six years ago.

But for a short time after the 1922 election the progressives were actually in control of the House. They made radical changes in the rules and on more than a score of roll calls they mustered a majority for the Howell-Barkley bill in the face of the opposi-

tion of all the railroads, backed by President Coolidge and the "Old Guard" machine, headed by Speaker Nicholas Longworth.

In a word, the 1922 election demonstrated that when the workers of America take the time and trouble to go to the polls and vote for principles and not for party they can secure such a grip on their government as will enable them to compel a square deal.

This year the Senators who were elected in 1922 are up for re-election and the 435 members of the House of Representatives are also facing the voters.

Organized labor therefore has an opportunity to repeat the triumph of 1922.

The chief executives of the standard railroad labor organizations have very wisely decided to keep hands off the presidential contest but they have appealed to the men and women they represent to concentrate their activities on the election of Senators and Congressmen.

The railroad workers are largely responsible for the results obtained in 1922. They were in the very vanguard of that remarkable movement which smashed the machine in a score of states and sent to the Senate such men as "Battle Bob" LaFollette, of Wisconsin, Wheeler, of Montana, and Shipstead, of Minnesota.

They can do it again if they will only organize in 1928 as they organized in 1922. In every railroad terminal committees should be organized to get out the vote. Efforts should be made to interest the farmers and other progressive-minded citizens.

There is no reason why any railroad worker should be in doubt as to how he should vote. A two-cent stamp will get him all the information he needs.

If you want to know what your Senator or your Congressman has been doing, write to the chief executive of your organization, or to the editor of this magazine, or to the editor of your newspaper, "Labor," in Washington. The response will be prompt and complete.

After you have secured the information, it will be up to you to do your duty. It isn't sufficient that you vote right. You should do

a little missionary work among the members of your immediate family, among your fellow workers and among your friends and acquaintances.

Every railroad worker has a vital stake in the kind of government we have at Washington. Your wages and your working conditions are largely dependent on the men who administer affairs in the nation's capital.

## After the Union, the Ballot

Of course, your union is the most dependable weapon you can wield in your battle for economic freedom, but second only to the union is your ballot. See that you cast it intelligently on November 5.

The chief executives of the standard railroad labor organizations have unanimously indorsed the following Senators (These are the outstanding progressives who are up for re-election this year; no effort should be spared to secure the return of these tried and true representatives of the people):

### Minnesota

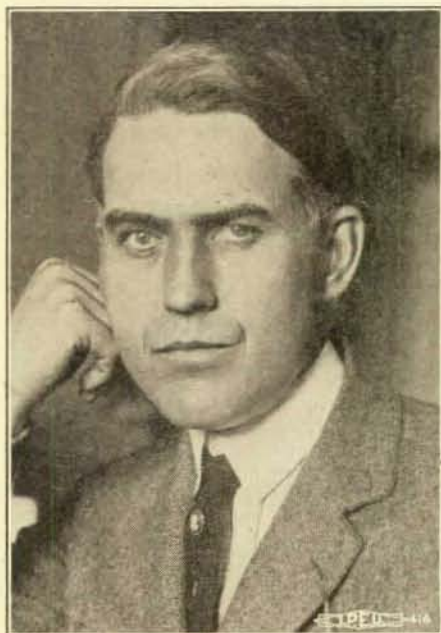
Senator Henrik Shipstead, Farm-Labor.—Senator Shipstead has made a brilliant record in the Senate. He was chosen by the American labor movement to lead the fight against the injunction evil. This was a great tribute to his ability, as well as to his loyalty to the workers. He has played a big part in the fight for agricultural relief and as a member of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations has opposed "dollar diplomacy" and worked untiringly for international peace.

### Montana

Senator B. K. Wheeler, Democrat.—Wheeler is the man who drove Daugherty from the cabinet and compelled the members of the "Ohio gang" to flee from Washington. During the last session of Congress he took the lead in exposing the conditions in the bituminous coal mines of Pennsylvania.

### Wisconsin

Senator Robert M. LaFollette, Jr., Republican.—It is scarcely necessary to commend



SENATOR SHIPSTEAD  
Minnesota



SENATOR FRAZIER  
North Dakota



SENATOR WALSH  
Massachusetts





SENATOR LA FOLLETTE  
Wisconsin

"Young Bob" to the readers of this magazine. He is "a chip of the old block" and is demonstrating every day that he is a worthy son of a great sire. He won a wonderful victory in the Republican primary in Wisconsin and his election in November seems assured.

#### Arizona

Senator Henry F. Ashurst, Democrat.—Ashurst has been in the Senate for 16 years and in all that time he has never failed the workers when they needed him.

#### Washington

Senator C. C. Dill, Democrat.—Six years ago Dill furnished the surprise of the campaign by defeating Senator Miles Poindexter, a renegade progressive, who had attempted to slip an anti-strike bill through Congress. Dill has been "right" on every measure affecting the farmers and the industrial workers. He made a great fight to block the radio monopoly. He did not succeed in getting everything he wanted but he did prevent the



SENATOR WHEELER  
Montana

radio trust from securing title to the air. That one item should be sufficient to insure his re-election.

#### Nebraska

Senator Robert B. Howell, Republican.—The railroad workers assisted materially in re-nominating Senator Howell in the Republican primary last spring. Ordinarily he would have an easy time in November but the power trust and the Republican "stand-pat" machine are against him. It is therefore important that Nebraska voters should be on the alert. During the fight on the Howell-Barkley bill, Senator Howell supported the railroad workers when they needed a friend. They now have an opportunity to reciprocate.

#### California

Senator Hiram W. Johnson, Republican.—Johnson's great speech in the last Congress on the situation in the bituminous coal camps of Pennsylvania entitles him to the eternal gratitude of American workers. However, that was only one example of his friendship



SENATOR DILL  
Washington

for the men and women who toil. Johnson came into public life almost 20 years ago when he smashed the Southern Pacific machine in California and was elected governor of that State. As governor and Senator he has been uniformly on the side of labor.

#### Tennessee

Senator Kenneth D. McKellar, Democrat.—Here's the most progressive Senator from the "solid South." The railroad workers backed him earnestly in the primary and they should see that he is put across in November. Tennessee is likely to be a close state this year and McKellar's friends must not be caught "asleep at the switch."

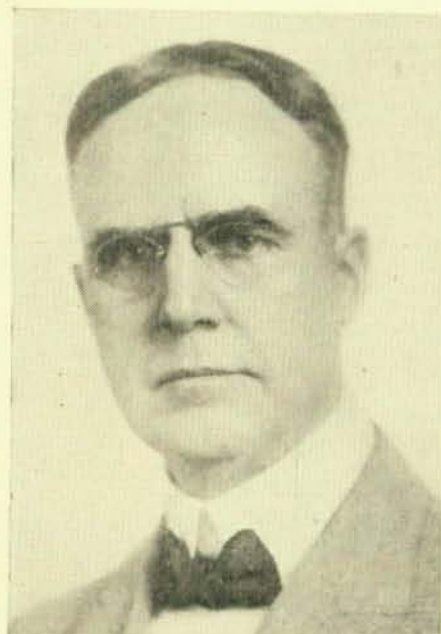
#### North Dakota

Senator Lynn J. Frazier, Republican.—A real "dirt" farmer who is 100 per cent "right" on legislation affecting the people.

#### Nevada

Senator Key Pittman, Democrat.—Organized labor has always supported Pittman and

(Continued on page 533)



SENATOR HOWELL  
Nebraska



SENATOR MCKELLAR  
Tennessee



SENATOR PITTMAN  
Nevada



# Union Effects Agreement With Vitaphone Group

**P**RESIDENT JAMES P. NOONAN has effected an agreement with the control group of vitaphone and movietone apparatus, it is announced. This agreement is signed through the Electrical Research Products, Inc., a subsidiary of the Western Electric and the American Telephone and Telegraph Company. The new contract is deemed of marked importance to the welfare and continued advancement of the organization.

The announcement follows:

"Washington, D. C., September 21, 1928.

"To all Local Unions, I. B. E. W.

"Dear Sirs and Brothers:

"I am enclosing for your information copy of memorandum of agreement between the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers and the Electrical Research Products, Inc.

"In this agreement reached September 18, 1928, you will note that it is understood and agreed that 'all installations of movietone, vitaphone or other sound movie apparatus shall be done by members of the I. B. E. W. (through union contractors or otherwise) where available.' 'Otherwise' means that men may be employed direct by the Electrical Research Products Company, if they find no union shop contractor in a given locality, such as might occur where a strike has been called on their union shop contractors or lockout has occurred, or where the contractors through combination or otherwise refuse to make contracts within reason.

"You will note the words 'where available.' These words in the contract mean that this work will be done by I. B. E. W. members when they can be secured to do the work either through union contractors or direct, but they do not make it a violation of contract if the Electrical Research Products Company make an installation with other workmen in some territories where no I. B. E. W. members can be secured. This might cover cases in Canada, where in one or two cities the electrical trades union may be in control of the situation, or in some very remote place where I. B. E. W. members could not be secured.

"You will also note that electrical maintenance and repair, except that necessary to do in manufacturing plants, shall be done by members of the I. B. E. W., through a union contractor or otherwise.

"Because this is a new installation and because the company has not settled on a policy as to how they might do their work, there is a question as to whether they will employ a contractor to maintain their equipment or, where the sense thereof will admit, employ from I. B. E. W. direct members to make the necessary repairs on their apparatus.

"The Electrical Research Products Company have a force of especially trained men, known as engineers, who make inspections of their work and of the acoustics of the houses in which equipment is installed and to make recommendations for changes. It is agreed by the Electrical Research Products Company that these men will make no electrical repairs but that they will be done by members of the Brotherhood direct or through union contractors, employing I. B. E. W. men.

"You will note there is an exception in the agreement that minor repairs in the operator's booth, incidental to operation, may be made by the operator. This exception is made because it is unreasonable to expect that if a lamp burns out or wire in the lamp, such as asbestos covered wire, and it is necessary to replace this in order to proceed with the show while it is in operation, they

would wait to have an I. B. E. W. man replace it. Such repairs would be done by the operator in any case.

"It is understood that maintenance does not involve work that is purely inspection, such as is done by the Electrical Research Products Company engineers above referred to, but it is applied to all electrical repairs with the exception of work in booth noted above, which is necessary to maintain this apparatus in running order.

"This agreement with the Electrical Research Products Company was necessary because the apparatus is not sold outright but is furnished to theatres at a rental and remains the property of the Electrical Research

ture theatres, it is understood that all installations of movietone, vitaphone, or other sound movie apparatus shall be done by members of the I. B. E. W. (through union contractors or otherwise) where available. It is further understood that electrical maintenance and repairs of the apparatus, except such as are necessary to do in your manufacturing plants, shall be done by members of the I. B. E. W. (through a union contractor or otherwise), except that minor repairs in the operator's booth, incidental to operation, may be made by the operator.

"This agreement may be terminated after May 1, 1929, on 30 days' notice by either party, or may then be brought up for alteration or amendment in the same manner.

"Very truly yours,

"INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF  
ELECTRICAL WORKERS,  
By JAS. P. NOONAN.

"Accepted:

"ELECTRICAL RESEARCH PRODUCTS, INC.,  
By WHITFORD DRAKE,  
"Vice President."

## Pension Recipients

The following Brothers have been designated by the National Executive Council as eligible to receive pensions. The benefits have been ordered granted.

Hugh Heasley, Card No. 5045, from Local Union 9, Chicago.

Mathew Phillipy, Card No. 519, from Local Union 134, Chicago.

A. K. Atherton, Card No. 2250, from Local Union 3, New York City.

John J. Simpson, Card No. 1969, from Local Union 3, New York City.

Arthur White, Card No. 144422, from Local Union 6, San Francisco.

George Malone, Card No. 4103, from Local Union 26, Washington, D. C.

Joseph H. Zea, Card No. 147020, from Local Union 26, Washington, D. C.

N. T. Moore, Card No. 81623, from Local Union 57, Salt Lake City, Utah.

Hans Eilenburg, Card No. 5592, from Local Union No. 103, Boston.

Geo. N. Embree, Card No. 66144, from Local Union No. 104, Boston.

Edward Bach, Card No. 22, from Local Union No. 134, Chicago.

Oscar Long, Card No. 108, from Local Union No. 134, Chicago.

Geo. W. Dierdorf, Card No. 53009, from Local Union No. 134, Chicago.

John Louison, Card No. 70408, from Local Union No. 134, Chicago.

Geo. W. Miller, Sr., Card No. 101531, from Local Union No. 134, Chicago.

Robt. E. Meinhard, Card No. 101452, from Local Union No. 134, Chicago.

Jerry J. Sullivan, Card No. 89524, from Local Union No. 134, Chicago.

A. A. Arland, Card No. 88594, from Local Union No. 124, Kansas City, Mo.

Thos. F. Power, Card No. 5427, from Local Union No. 103, Boston.

J. G. Webb, Card No. 65819, from Local Union No. 103, Boston.

G. M. BUGNIAZET,  
International Secretary.

When we put religion in one pigeonhole on week days and take it out and work it on Sundays; and put our business in another pigeonhole away off from religion, and our politics in a pigeonhole away off from religion, but pretty close to business, our religion becomes dead, business becomes selfish and politics corrupt.—Glenn Plumb.



J. P. NOONAN  
International President

Products Company, full title remaining with them, and they to render maintenance service to theatres running their apparatus.

"We are desirous that on request our locals furnish to the Electrical Research Products Company a list of the fair contractors in their jurisdiction so that this company may be sure they are letting their work to only fair contractors.

"Trusting that all locals will co-operate fully to carry out the letter and spirit of the agreement entered into, we are, with best wishes,

Fraternally yours,

"J. P. NOONAN,  
"International President.

"G. M. BUGNIAZET,  
"International Secretary,"

Memoranda of agreement between International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers and Electrical Research Products, Inc., concerning sound movie apparatus in theatres:

"September 18, 1928.

"Electrical Research Products, Inc.,  
"250 West 57th Street, New York City.

"Attention Mr. W. Drake.

"Dear Sirs:

"Confirming the results of our conferences with you and representatives of motion pic-



# Meat, Workman's Staple, Soars Sky-high in Price

YOU are going to hear a great deal about the high price of meat this winter.

After the excitement of the election is over, and when the fangs of winter begin to fasten their tenacious grip on employed and unemployed alike, then the American people will awake to the now patent fact.

Meat is an essential of a worker's diet. For those who do the work of the world, no satisfactory substitute for meat can be found. Nothing is so quick to prepare or so nutritious. But retail butchers have informed this JOURNAL that many former customers have been forced to discontinue purchases of meat already, due to the soaring prices. Retail meat prices in Washington as of September are:

	Per Pound
Porterhouse	60 to 65 cents
Round Steak	50 to 55 cents
Veal	45 to 55 cents
Pork	45 to 50 cents

These prices are unprecedented. They are much higher than the average prices reported to the U. S. Department of Labor. And the prices reported to the U. S. Department of Labor show a 10 to 20 per cent increase all over the United States (between June, 1927, and June, 1928). Judged by the retail prices in Washington in September, the average price of the U. S. Department of Labor is too low, and will show a sharp increase at the next reporting. It is said in Washington that meat prices are now at a level which should, and no doubt will, command the attention of Congress and the Federal Trade Commission.

## A YEAR'S LEAP

Average price of round steak in principal American cities as compiled by U. S. Department of Labor

	June 1927 cents a lb.	June 1928 cents a lb.
Atlanta	37.8	41.5
Baltimore	37.2	42.4
Birmingham	35.6	40.0
Boston	54.3	56.1
Bridgeport	42.8	48.1
Buffalo	36.0	39.3
Butte	31.3	34.5
Charleston, S. C.	31.3	37.0
Chicago	36.9	40.7
Cincinnati	35.2	40.6
Cleveland	36.4	41.4
Columbus	35.9	40.8
Dallas	34.5	39.6
Denver	32.9	37.7
Detroit	36.1	41.2
Fall River	46.7	52.8
Houston	33.9	37.0
Indianapolis	39.0	44.7
Jacksonville	31.3	33.3
Kansas City	34.2	40.9
Little Rock	33.2	39.5
Los Angeles	30.6	33.7
Louisville	34.2	39.0
Manchester, N. H.	47.5	49.8
Memphis	34.5	40.4
Milwaukee	35.0	39.6
Minneapolis	31.5	38.4
Mobile	34.5	38.9
Newark	44.4	49.0
New Haven	44.8	48.1
New Orleans	32.1	37.5

	June, 1927 cents a lb.	June, 1928 cents a lb.
New York	44.9	48.3
Norfolk	34.9	39.1
Omaha	35.5	42.5
Peoria	34.8	39.7
Philadelphia	44.0	48.4
Pittsburgh	40.1	44.1
Portland, Me.	48.4	50.4
Portland, Ore.	28.6	33.4
Providence	50.3	55.1



FEDERAL INSPECTION OF QUALITY, NOT OF PRICE

Richmond	35.6	39.6
Rochester	34.7	39.4
St. Louis	36.6	40.7
St. Paul	32.7	37.2
Salt Lake City	31.3	35.6
San Francisco	30.5	34.5
Savannah	28.0	34.4
Scranton	42.6	49.3
Seattle	31.2	35.3
Springfield	36.7	44.5
Washington	40.6	44.6

A study of the foregoing figures indicates a remarkable constancy in the price lift all over the country. There has not been a major investigation of the meat packing industry since 1918. At that time the Federal Trade Commission said:

"Five meat packers, Armour, Swift, Morris, Wilson and Cudahy, and their subsidiary and affiliated companies have monopolistic control of the meat industry and are reaching for like domination in other products. Their manipulations of the market embrace every device that is useful to them without regard to law. Their reward, expressed in terms of profit, reveals that four of these concerns have pocketed in 1915, 1916, and 1917, \$140,000,000. However delicate a definition is framed for 'profiteering,' these packers have preyed upon the people unconscionably."

"It appears that five great packing concerns of the country—Swift, Armour, Morris, Cudahy and Wilson—have attained such a dominant position that they control at will the market in which they buy their supplies, the market in which they sell their products, and hold the fortunes of their competitors in their hands."

"Not only is the business of gathering, preparing, and selling meat products in their control but an almost countless number of by-product industries are similarly

dominated; and not content with reaching out for mastery as to commodities which substitute for meat and its by-products, they have invaded allied industries and even unrelated ones."

"The combination has not stopped at the most minute integration but has gone on into a stage of conglomeration, so that unrelated heterogeneous enterprises are brought under control."

"The menace of this concentrated control of the nation's food is increased by the fact that these five corporations and their five hundred and odd subsidiary, controlled, and affiliated companies are bound together by joint ownership, agreements, understandings, communities of interest, and family relationships."

"The combination among the Big Five is not a casual agreement brought about by indirect and obscure methods, but a definite and positive conspiracy for the purpose of regulating purchases of live stock and controlling the price of meat, the terms of the conspiracy being found in certain documents which are in our possession."

## Electric Shocks Teach

Shocking the back of a boy's neck to improve his handwriting is an unusual expedient reported recently to the summer school of Social Hygiene at Cambridge, England, by Professor A. E. Heath of University College, Swansea, Wales. The lad was backward in school because he had never been able to master the art of writing. A habit of holding his pen or pencil so tightly that to write even one line was exhausting proved impossible to break by ordinary methods. Accordingly Professor Heath devised his electric teacher. A steel pen was provided with electric circuits so that whenever the youngster pressed this pen too tightly a connection was made and a painful but not dangerous shock was received on the back of his neck. Also, two lines were ruled on the writing paper, between which the letters were to be formed. If the pen was pushed too far up or down it touched one or the other of these lines. A mere touch produced a buzz. If the pen passed entirely across either line that rang a bell. After a few weeks practice with this apparatus the boy acquired, Professor Heath reported, the muscular control previously lacking and went on normally to learn writing, and in his school work. Similar methods might be useful, Cambridge psychologists believe, to others who find difficulty in acquiring correct habits of muscular motion or in unlearning bad ones; for example, in learning to play on musical instruments or to operate typewriters or other machines.

The workman has as much right to choose the companion with whom he will associate in labor as the employer has to choose the friends with whom he will spend his pastime. The employer has no more right to force any workman upon another during the hours of toil than the workman has to force his own, or some other person's society upon the employer during his hours of recreation.—Clarence Darrow.



# Play and Thought Mingle on Modern Labor Day

By BUD MAHER, L. U. No. 134, Chicago, Ill.

YOU ask me, "How does it feel to take part in Chicago's great labor day celebration?" The answer is "Bully." It is a cross between circus day and a lodge meeting. Here is fun galore, music, games, and a solemn rededication of 150,000 hearts to the union cause.

For a long time, we in Chicago have come to think that we have successfully carried over the traditional spirit of labor day—the spirit of the old day—into the new era of mass production and machines. The day is sponsored by WCFL, labor's modern broadcast station; it is held at Soldiers' Field, Chicago's great modern stadium; it is participated in by artists and athletes, but these modern trappings do not obscure the old, fighting, idealistic spirit of American trade unionism.

Labor day fell this year on Monday September 3. The organized workers of Chicago observed their 46th Annual Labor Day celebration at Soldiers' Field, the memorial stadium dedicated to Chicago's heroes of the World War.

Thousands of Chicago's union workmen and their families, assembled to foster the cause of unionism and display their determination to end the use of court injunctions in labor disputes.

## Weather No Detriment

Although the skies were threatening and we had light showers in the early part of the morning, the people continued to stream into the stadium. They were a happy crowd and reminded one of a picnic gathering, for many were carrying lunch baskets. One ticket admitted an entire family and most of the groups seemed to consist of the father, mother and kiddies. Loud speakers were installed in the stadium, the events on the program were announced over them and the people also enjoyed the music and songs which were being broadcast by labor's own broadcasting station WCFL.

The program started at 10 a. m. under the auspices of the Chicago Federation of Labor and the Central Amateur Athletic Union. Nearly 400 athletes took part in the track and field events, trial runs were held in the morning with the finals starting about 1.30 p. m.

Joie Ray, the famous Illinois Athletic Club star and Olympic champion, scored an easy victory in a five mile run. He was presented with a gold medal.

Sitting in the stand with some of the other members of her family was Betty Robinson; she was dressed all in white, the insignia of the United States was on the front of her coat. Betty is the Chicago girl who won the 100 meter run at the Olympic games. She consented to give an exhibition run for the audience; she ran 100 yards in 11 seconds. Oscar F. Nelson, vice president of the Chicago Federation of Labor, presented her with a beautiful trophy in appreciation of her athletic ability.

Ray Conger, Harold Osborne, Nellie Todd and many other stars of the athletic world took part in this athletic meet.

## English Game Popular

A game of soccer was played between the Bricklayers and the Carpenters. The ground was slippery from the morning showers, and the crowd was greatly amused by the slipping and sliding of the players; several nose dives were taken.

At 2 p. m. the Chicago Federation Band

which was to lead the parade, struck up a lively tune and the parade started from the north end of the stadium. With banners flying and music playing the men marched around the field; there were many beautiful and colorful banners upon which were inscribed in letters of gold the names of the different local unions. The procession came to a halt in front of the west grand stand. The men stood at attention proudly displaying their banners, while the newspaper photographers and movie camera men took their pictures.

The parade is over. Several circus clowns run into the center of the field, a roar of laughter runs through the crowd. The

clowns are very funny, tall ones, short ones, fat ones and lean ones, with white painted faces and comical outfits. Their antics and capers sent a thrill of joy into the hearts of thousands of the little folks.

A game of push ball was played on horse back. There were eight riders in the game. These expert horsemen made the game very interesting and exciting.

## Polo In Fords

We also witnessed a game of auto polo. The cars used in the game were special built high speed Ford cars. This game has plenty of thrills and action in it.

During the game the cars on which the

## PROGRAM OF THE DAY

### CENTRAL ASSOCIATION OF AMATEUR ATHLETIC UNION SENIOR OUTDOOR TRACK AND FIELD CHAMPIONSHIP

#### Field Events

10:00 a. m.—Pole vault for height; putting 16-lb. shot; running high jump; running broad jump; throwing 16-lb. hammer; throwing discus; throwing 56-lb. weight; running hop, step and jump.

12:00 noon.—Soccer foot ball game, bricklayers vs. carpenters.

1:30 p. m.—One mile run; 440 yard run; 100 yard run; 120 yard hurdles; three mile walk; 440 yard hurdles; five mile run; 220 yard run; 220 yard hurdle; 880 yard run.

1:45 p. m.—Band concert by WCFL radio band, under direction of Charles Hayt.

2:15 p. m.—Address of welcome by John Fitzpatrick, president, Chicago Federation of Labor.

2:20 p. m.—Grand entry and circus parade, consisting of all acts, horses, clowns, band, etc.

#### First Event

Grand Garland Entry, consisting of 12 head of horses and riders.

#### Second Event

Three Larkonians, comedy acrobatic tumblers.

#### Third Event

Frank Burt, performing on his aerial trapeze.

#### Fourth Event

Hogland's High School Horses.

#### Fifth Event

Wright Duo, sensational hand balancers.

#### Sixth Event

Upton - Whiteside Troupe, comedy and sensational slack wire performers.

#### Seventh Event

Famous Standing Roman Race, consisting of four horses and two riders.

#### Eighth Event

Whiteside Aerial Sensation.

#### Ninth Event

On the platform, T. N. T., that famous bucking mule, with riders.

#### Tenth Event

Gold Dust Twins, comedy boxers,

considered the funniest boxing act in the world today.

#### Eleventh Event

Horse Push Ball, consisting of a ball eight feet high, played with six horses and riders.

#### Twelfth Event

LaVine and Mae, a wire walking novelty of remarkable speed and dexterity.

#### Thirteenth Event

The Yamamoto Japs, man and woman Japanese novelty sensation.

#### Fourteenth Event

June Sisters, consisting of three mermaid athletes doing fancy and trick diving, also a sensational high dive, 100 feet in the air into a tank with 4½ feet of water.

#### Fifteenth Event

The La Vine's comedy acrobatic novelty.

#### Sixteenth Event

Andrew's performing bears.

#### Seventeenth Event

Six Tip Tops, stars of all stars, six stalwart sons of Uncle Sam who outclass Arabs at their own game. A revelation of strength and speed.

#### Eighteenth Event

The sensation of all out door sports, auto polo, a dashing, fearless game of thrills and single double spills, played by two teams, 15 minute periods. All American Stars playing Canadian Nationals.

Joe Coyle, famous producing clown, formerly of the Ringling and Barnum-Bailey circus, produced the following clown numbers during the entire program: Ostrich, Basket Horse, Big Bustle, Break-away Woman, Comedy Boat, Bib Head Figure, Funny Baby Buggy, the Jargo, Big and Little Sky Rocket, Sausage Machine, Explosive Telephone, Fire Crackers in the Hat, Whistles, etc. Joe Coyle was assisted by six clowns.

During the afternoon program there was a half mile running race also a mule derby, consisting of sulkies and mules driven by prominent labor leaders.



players were riding tipped over several times. It was quite a treat to see the way these fellows could hop off of the cars just in time to prevent getting injured.

Mr. John Fitzpatrick, president of the Chicago Federation of Labor, delivered a splendid address. He scoffed at political claims of prosperity. "Our ability to produce has gone ahead by leaps and bounds," he said, "at the same time our capacity to consume has been restricted, limited and in some instances almost denied. Because of this economic maladjustment, millions of able bodied men are out of work."

When Mr. Fitzpatrick had finished his speech, our attention was attracted by the roar of an aeroplane motor overhead. We looked up and saw the WCFL plane stunting in the sky. After fifteen minutes of stunting the pilot flew over the field at a height of about 1,500 feet and Jack Cope, a parachute expert, jumped from the biplane above the crowd and by working the shrouds of the parachute succeeded in guiding it within the field. He was slightly bruised when he landed on circus apparatus on the grounds. This jump was a pleasant surprise and the crowd greeted Jack with great applause when he approached the grand stand.



Mr. Victor A. Olander, Secretary-Treasurer, Illinois Federation of Labor, delivered a very interesting talk. Mr. Olander said, "Two or three decades ago, children as well as their parents tramped at dawn to factories where serious injury and death were common occurrences. Labor Day then was not a holiday. Only the more stout-hearted took the day off to parade through the streets. Curious workers peered at them through gloomy factory windows.

#### Child Labor Still Fought

"Today the child labor laws protect our children. They are given an education. Saturday is a half-holiday and in some industries the five-day week prevails. Thus our trade unions have to their credit, in addition to higher wages, the three great essentials of civilization—education, safety and leisure."

Following Mr. Olander's speech was another thrilling circus act. From a ladder which projected one hundred feet into the air, a man took a dive into a tank of water five feet deep. This was a real feat.

Our attention was next attracted by a

firework display at the north end of the field. Sky rockets were shot high into the air. They burst with a loud report, and from them, beautiful flags and tissue paper forms of clowns floated through the air attached to miniature parachutes. This display greatly pleased the children.

After the last flag floated out of sight, the Chicago Federation Band played the national anthem while thousands of people stood at attention.

As the last note of the Star Spangled Banner died away upon the still air of the autumn afternoon, we came to the close of another memorable Labor Day



## Labor Day in Chicago—



celebration, a celebration which will be recorded in labor history and will serve as a source of pleasure and inspiration to the generations that are to come.

In a little while, at longest, you will be dead. The gentle rain at night will patter down upon your earthen roof and the morning sun will seek you out in vain. In a little while nothing that you have done will remain to show that you ever lived. Before that time comes do something for humanity! Make posterity your debtor by helping to bring about a better civilization. Even at that, you may not be remembered. What of it? Is every drop in the ocean remembered by those who see the ocean? Yet every drop in the ocean, had it the power to speak our tongue, might say: "I am the ocean, for had I not the power to be, the ocean could not be."—Allan Benson.

The way industry is now conducted it means forced sales. This leads to producing more than can be sold. When goods cannot be sold, plants are closed. When plants are closed, wages are lowered. Lowered wages mean still less goods sold. Less goods sold means a surplus on the market—a glutted market means industrial stagnation—industrial stagnation means poverty and still lower wages.—Anonymous.

TOP—ONE OF THE ACROBATS.  
CENTER—A SECTION OF THE HUGE CROWD.  
LEFT—BETTY ROBINSON, OLYMPIC STAR, ONE OF THE GUEST ATHLETES.  
BOTTOM—JOIE RAY, OLYMPIC WINNER, ANOTHER GUEST.



# Wire Hands of Andy High Flash in World Series

By E. EISFELDER, Press Secretary, L. U. No. 1

**A**N electrician's hands are strong and supple. They are at the command, in the control, of the brain. An athlete's hands are strong and skilled. They, too, are subservient to the will of the brain. It is no wonder, then, that Andy High, electrician, wire-puller, craftsman, is the famed third baseman of the St. Louis Cardinals, destined to battle in the year's baseball classic, the world's series.

Recently Local Union No. 1, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, staged an "Andy High Day" at the Cardinals' Park, St. Louis. At that time a cup was presented to the lot corner, and the gang made whoopee in honor of the ex-wireman, who still thinks and feels as a union man. At that time our local labor paper had this to say:

"The International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers Local Union No. 1 of St. Louis is sponsoring a 'Andy High Day' at Sportsman's Park on Saturday afternoon, July 21, in honor of Andy High, who is a member of the Electrical Workers Local Union No. 1 of this city and has been for a long number of years actively connected with the electrical workers organization.

"High joined the Electrical Workers Local Union in St. Louis as an apprentice on January 17, 1913, and after serving an apprenticeship of four years became a journeyman electrician, capable of mastering all of the various branches of that trade, which requires highly skilled workmanship in a great portion of the work coming under the jurisdiction of that union.

"Brother High was very well and favorably known as a high-class mechanic and all-round good fellow among the members of the trade, and Electrical Workers Union No. 1 take this opportunity of showing their appreciation to a member of their organization who has attained splendid prominence in organized baseball, and in the furtherance of showing their appreciation of Brother High two weeks ago a committee of the Electrical Workers Local Union was appointed, consisting of R. P. Underwood, chairman; Business Agents Arthur Schading, and H. Koenig, Kemp Leonard, Walter O'Shea, Jock Bucker and Walter Pallman, who arranged with the Cardinals' management to sponsor a 'Andy High Day' on Saturday afternoon, July

21, and arrangements have been made for over one thousand seats behind the Cardinals' dugout for members of the Electrical Workers Local Union No. 1, their families and friends. Aside from that it is expected that a large number of other building trades workmen who are acquainted with Andy High will be there to pay him their respects, and to show by actual demonstration the high regard in which he is held by his former members, their families, friends and other trade unionists.

"Andy first came into prominence in baseball when he played as outfielder on the Memphis, Tenn., team in the Southern League in 1919, and later was transferred to third base where he played on the Memphis team in 1920 and 1921. He was sold to the Brooklyn National League Club in September, 1921, and joined the Dodgers in the spring of 1922, playing shortstop, second and third base during that season and 1923. During the season of 1924 he

played with the Dodgers as second baseman, after which he was sent to the Boston National League Club in July, 1925. He played the balance of that season and also 1926 and 1927 with the Boston National League until he came to the Cardinals in March of 1928, being involved in the trade which included Les Bell, a former Cardinal player.

"Andy High is a St. Louisan and makes his home here at 30 South Newstead Avenue, and still retains his active membership and affiliation in the Electrical Workers Local Union. Aside from that, he is a member of a number of social and fraternal organizations and he always takes the opportunity to mingle with his old friends among the electrical workers and the other building trades workmen when he is in St. Louis.

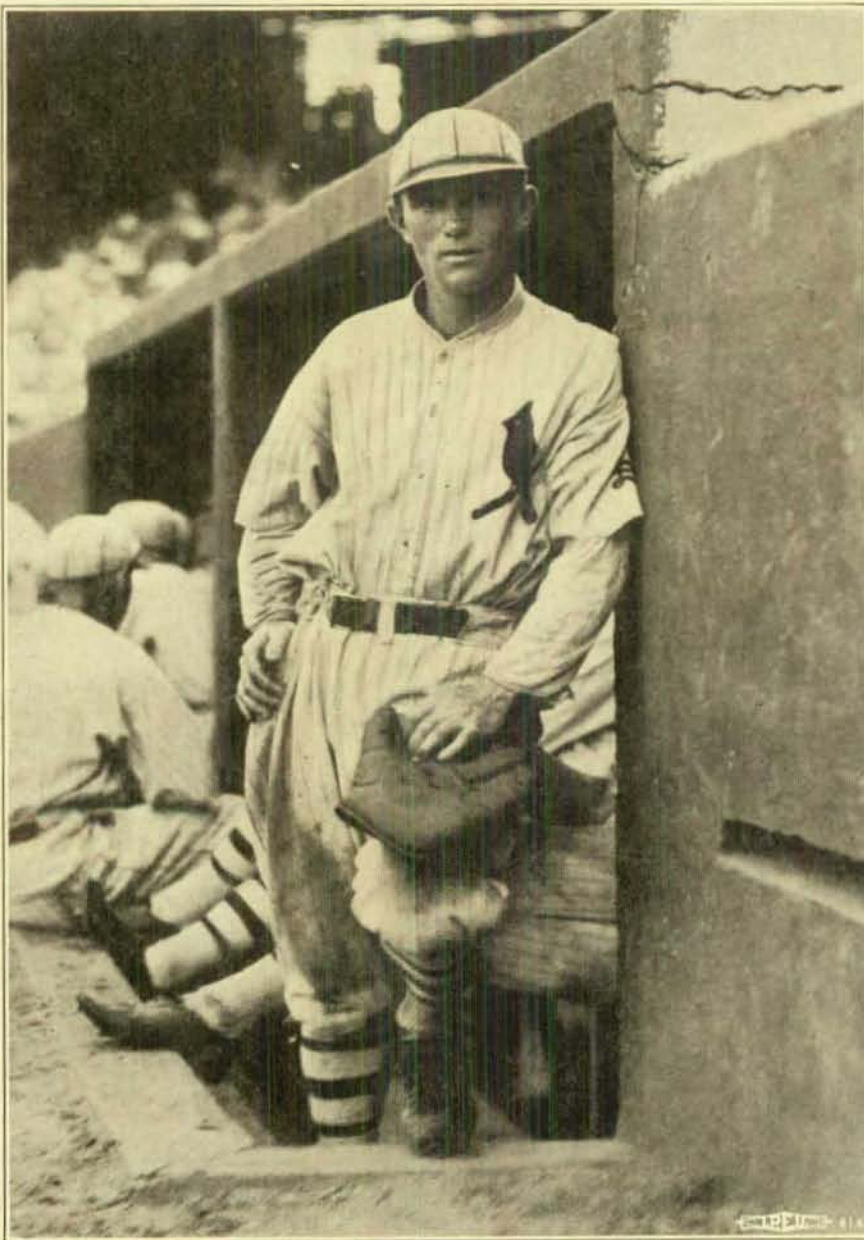
"The Andy High Day celebration was brought to the attention of the Building Trades Council at its meeting, Wednesday night, July 18, and a number of trades

unionists declared that they look forward to seeing a large number of the various building trades unionists in attendance at the Andy High Day celebration at the Cardinals' Park next Saturday.

"Since the inauguration of the five-day week, many of the building tradesmen and various mechanics now have a better opportunity to enjoy the national pastime in which Andy High is so prominent a player.

"Members of the various trades unions who are desirous of attending the Andy High celebration at Sportsman's Park this coming Saturday can secure tickets for the same by applying to the arrangements committee of the Electrical Workers Union at their headquarters, 4060 West Pine Boulevard, or by applying at Sportsman's Park for seats in the sections reserved for the Electrical Workers Andy High Celebration.

"Let's all turn out and show by our presence next Saturday that we appreciate the splendid part that Andy High is taking in helping to keep the Cardinals so prominent in the pennant race and boost our best for High and the Cardinals that they may not only bring home the bacon in the National League but bring another world's championship to St. Louis as well."



UNION ELECTRICAL WORKER STARS FOR RED-BIRDS AT THIRD BASE

Prepare to cast your vote on November 6.



# Unique Tower Building, Beacon Lit, Goes Union

THE most famous monument in the world today is doubtless the single shaft of granite dedicated to George Washington, standing at peace on the placid Potomac. It has a poise, symmetry, quietude, and dignity that no other structure erected by man—unless it be the pyramids—can equal. Now comes a business firm in the city of Minneapolis with the conviction that the Washington monument can well furnish a model for a modern office building. This conception is rapidly taking form in the Twin Cities (at Ninth and Marquette, Minneapolis, the entire structure to be under roof by November 15) in the identity of the Foshay Tower Building—450 feet tall, 32 stories high. This massive shaft of white limestone is to be surmounted by a beacon light destined to guide aviators from points 50 miles distant. The W. B. Foshay Company is a firm specializing in utility and industrial securities. It originated in Minneapolis and now does business in the principal cities of the United States, Alaska and Central America.

One of the significant facts about this project is that the work is being performed entirely by union contractors and union workers. Minneapolis is notorious for its strong anti-union movement, but this movement was not strong enough to keep this unique building from going union. Now these 500 workers, including 20 electricians, have been busy since ground was broken lifting this dazzling shaft upward to the skies.

The building is the highest in the northwest. It is unique in that it has tapering side walls, and in that it will have tenants from the ground floor to the roof. An observation promenade near the top of the tower will be put at the convenience of visitors. The famous Minnesota country yearly attracts thousands of visitors, and now its lake-studded landscape may be viewed from the height of this building. This building, of course, means that Minneapolis has joined the friendly rivalry of American cities in chronicling their local achievements in towering skyscrapers.

Within a year this JOURNAL has published photographs of the following unique structures (all-

union): General Motors Building, Detroit, distinguished by its massive simplicity.

New England Building, Boston, noted for its huge dimensions, and its terraced tower, all woven into pleasing symmetry.

The Cathedral of Learning, Pittsburgh, a skyscraper in the grand manner, building for the University of Pittsburgh.

The new city hall, Los Angeles, appearing as a frontispiece to this issue—one of the notable public buildings of this era.

The hugeness of each, or anyone of these projects, can be grasped by a few bleak figures describing the amount of materials going into the Minneapolis tower building. The steel skeleton alone required 3,600 tons of steel—110 carloads. The limestone to cover the framework had to be carried in 100 cars. The glass in the windows demanded 10 cars.

Approximately 150 truck loads of material are used every 8-hour working day, a truck-load every six minutes. The foundation caissons extend down through the first layer of rock and rest on the main ledge which is by actual measurement approximately 26 feet in

thickness. This means that the caissons extend five stories below the ground, or 69 feet.

The erection of a structure like this is a colossal battle of human energy, man-power, machine-power and ingenuity against stiff, unyielding material. Sometimes men lose their lives in the conflict. It is worthwhile to record the number of workers involved:

Steel workers	60
Carpenters	55
Laborers	80
Iron workers	12
Stone masons	15
Bricklayers	20
Plasterers	45
Terrazzo workers	40
Electricians	20
Steam fitters	12
Plumbers	15
Sheet metal workers	10
Painters and decorators	30
Hoisting Engineers	8
Glaziers	8
Truck drivers	30
Lathers	20
Ornamental iron workers	6
Misc.	20

Total 506

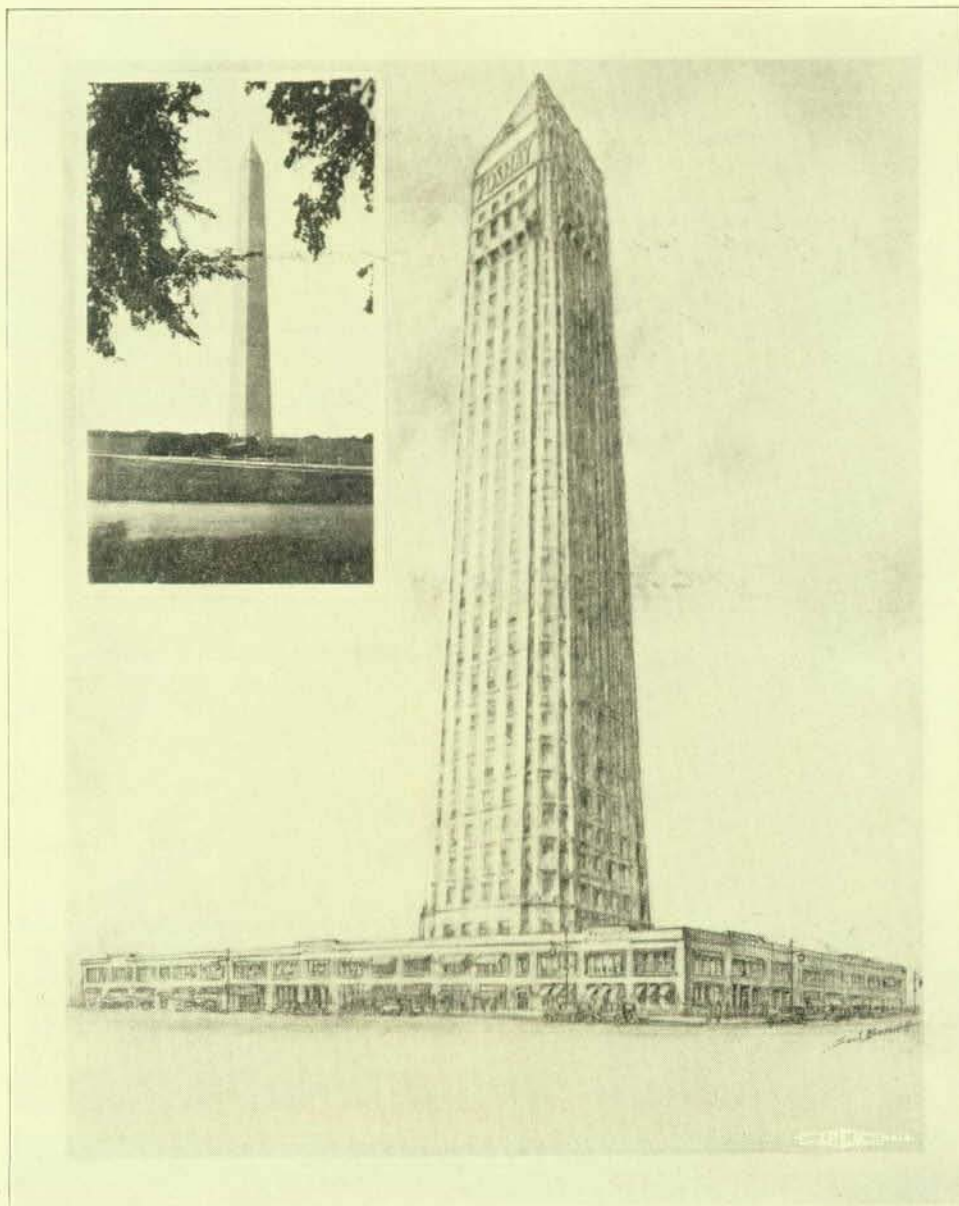
The Foshay Tower Building is expected to inaugurate a period of building expansion in Minneapolis. Recently Young and Quinlan erected a modern store building in co-operation with union labor. Dayton's, a department store, employed an anti-union firm. Donaldson's, another department store, in association with the Northwestern National Bank, is about to erect a 16-story bank and store building.

## "We and They"

By Rudyard Kipling

Father, Mother and  
Me,  
Sister and Auntie  
say,  
All the people like  
us are We,  
And everyone else  
is They,  
And they live over  
the sea,  
While We live  
over the way;  
But—would you be-  
lieve it?—They  
look upon We  
As only a sort of  
They!

All good people  
agree,  
And all good peo-  
ple say,  
All nice people, like  
us, are We,  
And every one else  
is They;  
But if you cross  
over the sea,  
Instead of over  
the way,  
You may end by  
(think of it!)  
looking on We  
As only a sort of  
They!



MINNEAPOLIS' NEW TOWER BUILDING SETTING THE RECORD FOR THE NORTHWEST



## Penny a Day

### Insurance For Electrical Workers' Families

SINCE the formation of the Electrical Workers Benefit Association, some seven years ago, the International Office has received a large number of inquiries from members of the Brotherhood asking if it would be possible for the families of members to be included in the insurance arrangements provided by the Electrical Workers Benefit Association for members of the Brotherhood. Practically each mail brings letters relating to this subject.

As is well known, the Electrical Workers Benefit Association is incorporated under the fraternal insurance laws enacted by the Congress of the United States for the government of the District of Columbia, extending to those engaged in hazardous occupations the privilege of forming an institution along the lines of the Benefit Association. Consequently, on account of this limitation, it has been necessary to answer all inquiries to the effect that none but electrical workers were eligible for admission to the Benefit Association.

The officers of the Brotherhood have not been unmindful of these requests and have made a thorough study of the possibility of providing the families of members with low cost insurance protection. They are now pleased to announce that insurance for the members' families can be obtained under the provisions of a special policy developed by the Union Cooperative Insurance Association, known as the Electrical Workers' Family Policy, which will give members of electrical workers' families life insurance at about one-half of the amount they are now required to pay for industrial insurance on the weekly-payment plan. The new arrangement removes the inconvenience of a medical examination and eliminates the annoyance of insurance collectors calling weekly or monthly. On account of the liberality of this arrangement it is actuarially necessary to limit the insurance to those persons comprising the members' families who are between the ages of one and fifty years, and who can furnish a statement of good health.

Quotations of rates for the Electrical Workers' Family Policy are compared with the usual rates of industrial insurance companies for \$250.00 insurance as follows:

Ages	Industrial Rate	Family Policy Rate
10 -----	\$4.16	\$3.60
20 -----	5.72	3.60
30 -----	7.80	3.60
40 -----	10.93	3.60
50 -----	16.12	3.60

Two units, or \$500.00, of this insurance will be issued to persons between the ages of six and fifty years, inclu-

sive, but only one unit or \$250.00 will be issued to children between the ages of one and five.

There is no red tape about this plan. Merely sign the application form which is carried in each issue of the Electrical Workers' Journal and mail it direct to the **International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers**, 506 Machinists' Building, Washington, D. C. Additional application forms for other members of the family will be mailed on request.

If possible the annual premium of \$3.60 for each \$250.00 of insurance desired should be enclosed with the application to avoid delay in issuing the insurance. The payment should be made by money order or check, and cash should not be sent unless the letter is registered. On receipt of the application and money, the matter of issuing the certificates will be taken up as rapidly as possible. In case it is found necessary to reject the application, the money will immediately be returned to the applicant.

Where it is impossible for the applicant to pay the full annual premium in advance, the premium payment will be accepted on the semi-annual, quarterly, or even the monthly plan, but it is strongly urged that the premium be paid annually in advance. If two units, or \$500.00, of insurance are desired, merely double the amount of the remittance, sending \$7.20 to pay for \$500.00 of insurance for one year.

This is an outstanding opportunity, and all members of the electrical workers' families, including the wives and children, even as young as one year old, and the other members of the immediate family, should accept these benefits at once as they are limited to the families of electrical workers. In this way not only the wives and children, but also the fathers, mothers, sisters and brothers of electrical workers can be included in the insurance plan if they are otherwise qualified as to age and general good health.

Compare the weekly amount you are now paying for industrial insurance, by referring to your receipt book, and you will readily see the wonderful benefit that is being offered; and you should add this opportunity to your present insurance, this being only another step in the progress the Electrical Workers are making for the protection of the members and the members' families.

#### DO NOT DELAY.

Fill out and sign the application blank on the opposite page before laying the Worker aside, and forward it with the premium to the **International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers**, so that your insurance will be placed in force at the earliest possible moment.



(See Reverse Side for Cost and Age Limits)

# APPLICATION FOR INSURANCE

## ELECTRICAL WORKERS' FAMILY POLICY

UNION COOPERATIVE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION,  
Washington, D. C.

I certify that I am the..... of..... a member  
(Give relationship)  
of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Local Union No....., and I hereby apply for.....  
units or \$..... life insurance, and will pay \$..... each.....  
for same. (Year, half-year, quarter or month)

I certify that I have no impairment in my health or physical condition, and no deformity, except.....

(State any exceptions)

Date of Birth..... Occupation..... Race.....  
(Month-Day-Year)

Birthplace..... Sex.....

Beneficiary..... Relationship.....  
(State full name and relationship of person to whom insurance is to be paid at your death)

Address of Beneficiary.....

My name is.....  
(Print your name in full—not initials. If married use own name, such as "Helen Smith" and not husband's name, as "Mrs. James Smith")

My address is.....  
(Street and number—City and State)

Date.....  
(Signature in full)

Fill in this application and send to the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Washington, D. C., with check or money order for the first year's premium.

(The Union Cooperative Insurance Association reserves the right to reject any applicant for this insurance for any cause whatever and in case of rejection will return to the applicant the full amount of the payment forwarded with this application. The insurance will become effective on date issued by the Union Cooperative Insurance Association at its Home Office in Washington, D. C.)

QUESTIONS ON BACK HEREOF TO BE ANSWERED IF APPLICANT IS A MINOR

(Family Group Policy—Application Copyright, 1928, J. R. Biggs)

Cut Here

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## SUPPLEMENTAL QUESTIONS

Additional Information to be Furnished if Applicant is a Minor.

1. Father of Child.	Full Name	Birthplace
	Birth Date	Occupation
2. Mother of Child.	Full Name	Birthplace
	Birth Date	Occupation
3. Premiums will be paid by:	Name	
	Address	

(Signature of Parent or Guardian)

**NOTE: Age limits—1 to 50 years.****Issued in units of \$250.00.****Limit of insurance for any one person:****Ages 1-5, inclusive—\$250.00.****Ages 6-50, inclusive—\$500.00.****Cost per unit:****If paid annually, \$3.60.****Semi-annually, \$1.80.****Quarterly, 90 cents.****Monthly, 30 cents or "Penny a Day."**

Receipts issued for premium payments will show date next payment is due. No additional premium notices will be sent.

## Intelligent, Ordered Philanthropy

John Smith's house has burned and he has been left homeless with a large family. One of John's neighbors, realizing the situation, goes about the community saying, "See here, we've got to help John out of his trouble. Let us each chip in \$50 and build him a new house." That is philanthropy; to make philanthropy work it is necessary to make sure that there is always a kind neighbor that will step in. There will always be a place for good neighborliness and philanthropy in the smaller matters of life but I think we shall all agree that the larger matters must be taken care of in a less casual way. Suppose that John's neighbor six months before had said, "See here, if anyone of our houses burns down we shall be out of luck. Let's put \$50 apiece into a fund and agree that it shall be paid to the first man that has such a loss." That, simple as it is, is insurance and it is only a step from this to its present form in which it is the bulwark of modern business. But we notice how much it resembles philanthropy, the difference being only that it makes provision in a regular way before the loss has occurred for what philanthropy does casually after the loss has occurred.

The institution of insurance therefore is exactly a case in hand where society, not by appeal to government or any outside force, makes provision within its own structure for solving one of its problems.

DR. ALBERT W. WHITNEY.



# International Council Holds Extended Session

## Minutes of the International Executive Council

THE regular meeting of the International Executive Council convened at International Headquarters, Washington, D. C., 9 a. m., September 10, 1928.

### Members present:

G. W. Whitford	G. C. Gadbois
F. L. Kelley	C. F. Oliver
M. P. Gordan	J. L. McBride
Edw. Nothnagel	Chas. P. Ford,
M. J. Boyle	Chairman.

Moved and seconded, that an auditing committee be appointed to make the semi-annual examination of the books of the International Secretary and International Treasurer. Motion carried.

Chairman appointed J. L. McBride and G. C. Gadbois as auditing committee.

The first business to be considered was the appeal of Local Union 349 of Miami, Fla., from a decision of the International President. After a review of the evidence presented, it was moved and seconded, that the decision of the International President be sustained. Motion carried.

The appeal of G. H. Auer, Card No. 343019, of Local Union No. 38 of Cleveland, Ohio, from a decision of the International President, was received and considered. After examination of the evidence and facts presented, it was moved and seconded, that the decision of the International President be sustained. Motion carried.

A request from Local Union No. 348 of Calgary, Alta., for three months' remission of per capita tax, was received and considered. Moved and seconded, that the request be granted. Motion carried.

A request from Local Union No. 375 of Allentown, Pa., for three months' remission of per capita tax, was received and considered. Moved and seconded, that the request be granted. Motion carried.

Applications for benefits as provided by Article XXVI of the International Constitution, from the following members, were received:

Hugh Heasley, Card No. 5045, from Local Union No. 9, Chicago.

Mathew Phillipy, Card No. 519, from Local Union No. 134, Chicago.

A. K. Atherton, Card No. 2250, from Local Union No. 3, New York City.

Jno. J. Simpson, Card No. 1969, from Local Union No. 3, New York City.

Arthur White, Card No. 144422, from Local Union No. 6, San Francisco.

Geo. Malone, Card No. 4103, from Local Union No. 26, Washington, D. C.

Joseph H. Zea, Card No. 147020, from Local Union No. 26, Washington, D. C.

N. T. Moore, Card No. 81623, from Local Union No. 57, Salt Lake City, Utah.

Hans Eilenburg, Card No. 5592, from Local Union No. 103, Boston.

Geo. N. Embree, Card No. 66144, from Local Union No. 104, Boston.

Edward Bach, Card No. 22, from Local Union No. 134, Chicago.

Oscar Long, Card No. 108, from Local Union No. 134, Chicago.

Geo. W. Dierdorf, Card No. 53009, from Local Union No. 134, Chicago.

/ John Louison, Card No. 70408, from Local Union No. 134, Chicago.

Geo. W. Miller, Sr., Card No. 101531, from Local Union No. 134, Chicago.

Robt. E. Meinhard, Card No. 101452, from Local Union No. 134, Chicago.

Jerry J. Sullivan, Card No. 89523, from Local Union No. 134, Chicago.

A. A. Arland, Card No. 88594, from Local Union No. 124, Kansas City, Mo.

Thos. F. Power, Card No. 5427, from Local Union No. 103, Boston.

J. G. Webb, Card No. 65819, from Local Union No. 103, Boston.

An examination of the records of the applicants showed that they had the qualifications required by the Constitution, and it was moved and seconded, that the benefits applied for be granted. Motion carried.

The application of H. A. Chisholm, of Local No. 104, for benefits provided by Article XXVI of the International Constitution, which was considered by the Council at the March meeting, was taken up for reconsideration and examination of additional evidence submitted. Executive Council Member Kelley filed with the Council a transcript of the hospital record, due books and other documents pertaining to the standing of this member during the years 1911 and 1912. The additional evidence submitted showed that the member had the required qualifications; therefore moved and seconded, that benefits be granted. Motion carried.

A request from Local Union No. 713 of Chicago, Ill., for three months' remission of per capita tax, was received. After examination of the financial records of the local union, submitted to the Council by the local in support of its request, it was moved and seconded, that the International Office be instructed to make an examination of the industrial conditions surrounding the membership of the local union, and to analyze the financial affairs of the local union for the purpose of assisting it to establish a sound financial basis; and that the request for per capita remission for the months of July, August and September be granted.

A request from Local Union No. 528 of Milwaukee, Wis., for a remission of per capita for a three months' period was received. Moved and seconded, that the request be granted.

Brother Dan Manning, of Local Union No. 9, Chicago, Ill., appeared before the Council relative to arrearages in the standing of certain members of Local Union No. 9 that had occurred during the strike in 1908 and 1909. There were presented for consideration of the Council the office files of the local union for that period. After consideration of the data submitted, it was moved and seconded, that the subject matter be referred to the International Secretary for such adjustment as the constitutional laws of the organization will permit.

A communication from the Iowa State Electrical Workers' Association, requesting financial assistance, was received. Moved and seconded, that the communication be referred to the International Office, pending receipt of reply to the letter of the International Secretary to the Association, dated July 2, 1928.

The following resolution was adopted by the Council in memory of our late departed International Vice President, Edward J. Evans:

"Whereas in the midst of a rich and useful life God has decreed that death should come for one who was our brother, comrade and co-worker, Edward J. Evans, vice president of this organization;

"Whereas men have ever tried to assuage their grief in vain words, designed to tell what emptiness is left behind by a friend's sudden departure;

"Whereas the loyalty of our friend to the labor cause, and to humanity in general, his patience in defeat, his faithfulness in little things, his bigness of heart, his gayety of spirit, his energetic efficiency, his serene and untroubled soul, cannot be committed to words, but are fated to remain the memories of those who knew him; be it

"Resolved, That we seek in this formal way to record as best we might the gap left in our ranks by his death, and the love and admiration we have for his life and services."

A committee from Local Union No. 52, of Newark, N. J., composed of the following members:

Brothers Bell, Dodge, Schroeder, and Bond appeared before the Council in connection with alleged trespasses upon the trade jurisdiction of electrical workers by members of the Elevators Constructors' International Union. After a general discussion of the subject matter, it was moved and seconded, that the question be referred to the International President for such action as the preservation of our trade rights might require.

The auditing committee tendered report; also presented to the Council for examination the surety bonds of the various International Officers. After examination of the report, it was moved and seconded that the report of the auditing committee be approved and filed for permanent record, and that the bonds of the International Officers be filed.

International President James P. Noonan presented the name of C. J. McGlogan, of Local Union No. 902, St. Paul, Minn., to fill the unexpired term of the late Edward J. Evans, vice president at large. Moved and seconded, that the appointment of Brother C. J. McGlogan be approved. Motion carried.

International Secretary G. M. Bugnizet submitted to the Council for its information and consideration a large amount of correspondence covering a period of several years, received from members of the Brotherhood; the correspondence all relating to the subject matter permitting the families of members to participate in the insurance benefits provided by the organization for members of the Brotherhood. The data submitted demonstrated to the Council that there were many thousand members of the Brotherhood who felt that the organization could and should provide co-operative insurance protection to the families of members, as well as to the members. The International Secretary explained the legal impossibility of admitting the families of members to the insurance protection under the Electrical Workers' Benefit Association, on account of the fact that the fraternal benefit laws governing such organizations as the benefit association limited insurance coverage exclusively to members of the Brotherhood.

The International Secretary presented a proposition in the form of a family insurance policy, submitted to him by the Union Co-operative Insurance Association. After full consideration of the proposal, it was moved and seconded, that the International Officers be authorized to make available to the families of members the insurance service embodied in the proposal. Motion carried.

International President Noonan appeared before the Council and presented and explained data involving trespass upon the Brotherhood's trade jurisdictional rights in theatres and other places of amusement. After full consideration of the subject matter, it was moved and seconded, that

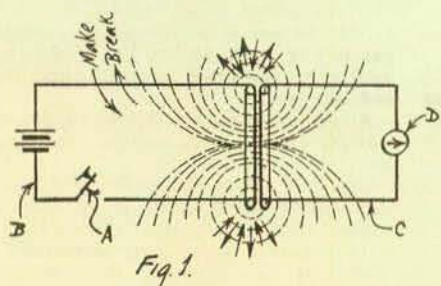
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# ELECTROMAGNETIC INDUCTION

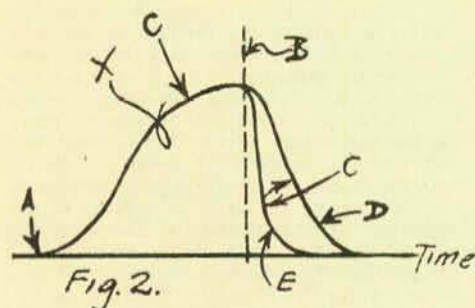
By M. J. ELLARD, L. U. 369, Louisville, Ky.

Mutual induction is the simplest, and least treated, of the two universally recognized "inductances" common to our trade. An illustration might more clearly give us the tone status of mutual induction:



Where A is the means of making, and breaking, the primary circuit B; C the secondary circuit; D a galvanometer or very small light.

We see here the inductive effect of one coil upon another—either coil connected (beyond its own circuit) but one coil adjacent to the other; showing how one "active" coil (known as primary circuit) will set up a varying or changing flux (magnetic field) thus cutting lines of force in the other (adjacent) coil thereby inducing a current in the secondary circuit, as illustrated above. In other words, two coils (or conductors) are always present in everything involving induced currents; therefore: while one coil is "cutting" the other coil is "being cut" (by these magnetic lines of force). In this way magnetic energy (primary circuit) is changed into electrical energy (secondary circuit) using, of course, closed circuits.



Where X is primary circuit building-up (when "A" Fig. 1 is closed) B the "break" or collapse of the primary circuit; C the current being reduced into the secondary circuit (E using a condenser, or D without condenser). This will better enable you to visualize mentally the effects and transitions taking place on the "making" and "breaking" of a primary circuit.

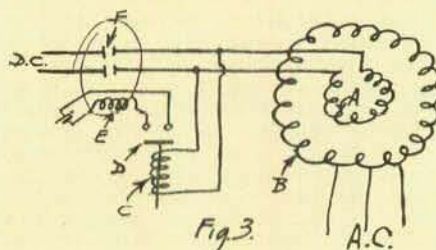
Study these sketches carefully, as they clearly illustrate many common principles of our work. Notice how all flux (magnetic field) goes through the center of these coils in the same direction thus creating "distortion" (one of the big features in motor and control work). Also, the solenoid and magnetic contactor function on the same principles of magnetic action within the coil as shown in Fig. 1 (placing an iron rod inside the coil, for opening or closing a

circuit) but generally no secondary coil or unit.

But, there is still one other method for creating an induced E. M. F.; this is termed "generator action" and consists of rotating a coil (or coils) in a magnetic field so that the plane of the coil is soon parallel, and soon perpendicular, to the magnetic lines of force (one unit stationary with its counterpart movable). Fig. 1 illustrates "transformer action" (where both units are stationary).

I am trying to avoid too technical a discussion of this subject by just touching the high-spots; for example, it is amperes which produce magnetism—not the voltage. The strength and values of all induced currents are governed by three rules: 1. Strength of magnetic field; 2. Rate of Cutting; 3. Number of conductors in series.

Thus far our considerations have only involved some small losses due to ohmic resistance of the primary coil. But, when a conductor (or coil) is cut by its own lines of force a current will be induced in



it (called self-induced currents) which latter tend to weaken or oppose the producing current, and this resistance is called "reactance." The two chief characteristics of self-inductance in a circuit are to reduce the value of the current flowing and also to cause it to lag behind the E. M. F. in phase. However, inserting capacity in parallel with this self-inductance will minimize any phase lag, because capacity (more or less) centralizes the effects of self-induction.

"Induction" is an interesting study for the practical man. For example: Static is commonly the result of induction, although no "insulated ground" is effective on static kicks such as is possible with purely inductive kicks. Synchronous motors are today "built-up" to speed (or in step) exclusively by induction before the direct current excitation and regulation is automatically switched into operation. Fig. 3 shows how (after applying the A. C. line voltage) the rotating field A will start rotation due to the inductive influences of our armature B—and when A and B values about equal each other (approaching synchronous speed) the holding coil C (reaching a neutral value) will release relay D and close contacts on coil E, thus closing contactor F. Then, again, if we disconnect the leads of a generator on an automobile and run the car you will burn out the generator due to induction, if we don't short-circuit those leads beforehand. There are many other everyday evidences of induction but I have not the space here to illustrate any more, just now. But, remember this: Mutual-induction is an external proposition, while self-induction is an inherent or internal matter found in most all A. C. problems. We can readily

build coils without any trace of self-induction but such a thing is not practicable. However, the day is not far distant when inductive principles and well-trained electricians will operate, guide and regulate most of the world's activities.

## Engineer Warms Garden With Electricity

Electric warming pads in back-yard gardens to keep the toes of onions and radishes warm and comfortable on cold spring nights may well be commonplaces if tests in other countries confirm the success of the Norwegian electrical engineer, Mr. G. Jacobson, of Aker, near Oslo. Beginning with the accidental observation that the grass just over a buried power cable grew unusually green, Mr. Jacobson tried heating the soil of his garden by buried, lead-covered electric wires made of metals which get warm when the current passes through them, like the heating coils of an electric iron. The heat made Mr. Jacobson's garden vegetables grow so much faster and larger that their increased value more than paid for the electricity used. More recently the method has been tried in many other Norwegian gardens and in several score of plant nurseries. A desirable feature is that the current need not be left on continuously, as the soil will hold the heat for hours. The electric heating can be done, for example, in the early hours of the morning, when other uses of electricity are small and when the electric companies are glad to sell power at very low rates. The heating current can be turned on and off at the proper hours by automatic clocks, requiring no attention and using the electricity whenever it is cheapest.

## Cement Slabs Build House in Two Days

Building a complete house ready for tenancy inside of two days by means of 10-foot square sections made in factories and shipped by carloads all ready to be fastened together, is a feat accomplished recently by builders of 200 houses in a new residence subdivision of Frankfurt, Germany. Ready-made houses of concrete and cement have been proposed many times and sample structures have been built, some of them by casting the sides of a house in one piece, window-holes and all, while flat on the ground and then lifting the four sides into place around the foundation. But such schemes have not proved entirely practicable. Inventors of the new German process claim that the smaller sections, none over ten feet square, are easier to ship and handle and that they permit easier adjustment of faults or misfits while the structure is being erected. Also, it is said to be possible to vary the design of the house considerably by using sections of several standard forms in different combinations and arrangements. Doors and windows are cast into special sections so that these can be placed as desired. Sectional floors and roofs of the reinforced cement can also be supplied. All that the builder needs to do is to set up a simple frame work of light iron beams by way of foundation, erect his wall sections on these, roof them in, fasten all the sections together firmly and calk up any cracks with fresh cement which hardens in a few hours.



# SKYSCRAPER!

By BOB KECK, L. U. No. 466

*Skyscraper, Skyscraper, tell me your story,  
How you arose to such heights and such glory,  
How you pierce the clouds way up in the skies  
As you gaze on the town with thousands of eyes.  
Skyscraper, erect, seemed to shrug to the towers—  
If such can be done in this man-world of ours.  
Tho' one must be a dreamer such things to behold,  
Still, I talked to Skyscraper; this story he told:*

"Indeed, it is glorious that I stand out so fine—  
By far not alone is the glory all mine,  
For Genius and Labor with muscle and brain,  
With figures and shovel in patience did strain.  
Day in and day out did they turn at the wheel—  
Built a body of concrete 'round my bones of steel.  
A year in the building, and as long, no doubt,  
On the architect's table ere the plans came out.  
Steam-shovels and trucks dug out a great pit,  
Then they sank many piers, many feet below it.  
The mud oozed in, and the sand-hogs came  
To hold back mud and slime—their bloody game.  
In air-locked caissons they'd toil day and night,  
But this wasn't work—'twas more of a fight.  
Tho' they mastered the job, still ere the end  
One unlucky devil had died of the "bends."  
Then up went the steel—the beams and the girders—  
Men driven like sheep by so many herders.  
Beams swinging aloft seemed to float from afar,  
As they dropt into place, not even a jar,  
With a he-witch astride as they often swung 'round,  
Who'd sigh at the hazards—of those on the ground.  
Hot, sizzling rivets, cooked to a white heat,  
Flew on, like meteors high over the street.  
With a bang! bang! bang! and r-r-r-rat-a-tat-tat!  
Air-hammers chattering 'a rivet to pat.'  
The Homeguard, the Boomer, the entire pack  
Came swarming along with their tools on their  
back.

Carpenters would measure and hammer and saw  
While the City gazed on, staring with awe.  
Electricians and plumbers and steamfitters, too,  
A-laying the veins for my pulse to beat thru.  
It rained yesterday, today; on the morrow again  
When concrete was poured—Oh, Boy! Would it rain!  
Bricklayers and lathers would throw up a wall.  
Then came the plasterers to cover it all.  
The heat of the summer was upon us now,  
And the hod-carrier lived by the sweat of his brow.  
When they got to the roof and had finished the  
rough,

Along came the boys for the finishing stuff.  
The walls made white, and the rooms made light,  
Then 'being' felt different over the night.  
Furniture came in for the offices and stores,  
And crafts slowly drifted as they finished their  
chores.

Enter, look 'round, for a while be my guest,  
And I will assure you you'll be quite impressed.



Relief and mural have each given a part  
To my beautiful foyer—a work of real art.  
Terrazzo and marble, as o'er the floors you go,  
Were all laid to the tune of 'O, Sole Mio.'  
The Wops worked hard to smooth it down with a  
brick,  
And all they could say was, 'Ang-leesh? Me no spik.'  
The cigar counter, presided over by pretty young  
misses,  
Should be dealing instead in candies and kisses.  
There are lawyers and doctors and money-loan  
sharks,  
While others keep offices more for a lark.  
Take the elevator aloft, go up to a tower,  
It will hold your interest for more than an hour.  
Out on the balcony, where you may look 'round,  
See the ships down the bay or the yachts on the  
Sound,  
Inhaling clean air, giving your lungs a treat,  
Forgetting the hell you may see on the street.  
Ah, glorious skyscraper that I may be,  
'Tis the glory of 'being;' the structure you see.  
But the real glory—and my glory is stilled—  
Is that of the Toiler, of him that did build."

*A dream or a vision, I truly can't say,  
'Twas a voice in the night after a weary day,  
But a wonderful structure, from mine and from  
quarry.*

*Skyscraper! skyscraper! Oh, Boy! What a story!*



# JOURNAL OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS

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Devoted  
to the  
Cause



of  
Organized  
Labor

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No. 10

**Family Insurance** In another part of this issue appears information concerning an arrangement that has been made with the Union Cooperative Insurance Association whereby the families of the members of the Brotherhood are accorded the opportunity of obtaining sound life insurance protection at a comparatively nominal cost.

This arrangement was devised as a medium of helpfulness to the many thousands of members of the organization who have been interested to the extent of inquiring concerning the matter, and urging the officers to develop some arrangement that would embody sound, protective insurance features for the families of members on a uniform basis and if possible at uniform rates.

We believe the views of such members have been reasonably well met and we are happy to contribute our part to make available this added beneficial service.

We are not unmindful of the fact that new things fail to inspire interest, unless they be critical. However, we are sufficiently confident of the practicability and advantage of the arrangement, and believe that it will contribute substantially towards the reduction of one item of household overhead expense that thousands of members feel is necessary.

**Unionism or Death?** He was 54 years old. He had been a union man all his life. He was forced by certain internal quarrels in the union to work in an open shop. He took his own life. In a letter, left beside his dead body, he called on all union members to stand by the union.

The foregoing is not fiction. It's an actual incident, occurring in New York City recently. To many it will mean that the old fellow was cracked. To others it will seem that Samuel Rolnick was too sensitive, too frail for this world. Card-men will smile knowingly, and wonder how old Sam missed the real intent of unionism all these years. They will say, "Sam, the union is to help you get a job, at good wages—that's all." To the union-smasher Sam will seem the veriest lunatic.

But to some—to the real union man—we take it, Sam's act will have meaning. It is a beau geste, the last supreme act of an individual for the group—the kind of thing that religions are made of.

**Is Americanism Real?** Some one has said that any religion is noble—if it be lived. Meaning we take

it, that religion is inherently good, elevating, preserving, when it is not lost in form or hypocrisy. This idea may well be paraphrased; any government is sound so long as it works. But, if its original purpose should be lost sight of, if its noble meaning should degenerate into idle mouthings, if its great tenets should be used merely as catch-phrases to set a trap for fools, then it is time to take warning, and reexamine the premises upon which it rests. There is no better time to do this in case of our own country, than at a national election. Behind the republican form of American government lives a democratic idea. Hamilton succeeded in superimposing upon the popular sentiments of his day a tight, compact, conservative form, but even Hamiltonians admit that the American constitution was designed to protect the people against oppression, exploitation, and unjust force. Certain phrasings in the constitution indicate that the peoples' representatives—the Congress—were considered to lie at the core of governmental machinery, and the ten amendments to the constitution, known as the declaration of rights—wrung from the Hamiltonians by Jefferson—were designed to protect the people not from themselves, but from their elected officers. Washington himself, a Hamiltonian, declared: "Government is not reason, it is not eloquence, it is force. Like fire it is a dangerous servant and a fearful master; never for a moment shall it be left to irresponsible action." Government is force. That force can be directed benevolently—scientifically—or it can be used malevolently in behalf of privilege.

Now American labor has brought repeatedly several charges of injustice against the administrators of American government. First, the courts have been unjustly used to fasten the injunction evil upon a worthy element in the state that needs protection, namely labor. Second, the government has at the same time been too lenient with monopolistic interests protecting big business when it least needed protection. Third, the government has been tardy in enacting legislation to protect children, women and government employees. Fourth, the government has, through the federal banking system, so affected the economic order as to favor business gamblers, and to penalize farmers and industrial workers.

These charges are not without foundation. They represent labor's interest in the present campaign. The party that most frankly and intelligently answers them, no doubt will get labor's vote. They reach deeper than to the present election. They touch the realities of American government—Americanism as it is called. To a great section of American people—a quick, honest solution of the foregoing problems is necessary to make Americanism real.

Our journalistic confrere, the magazine of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, has published a comprehensive handbook of that Brotherhood, which deserves the acclaim of brother unionists. It was distributed as a souvenir at the recent convention. Besides a historic sketch of the organization, it presents graphically all the data relative to the organization that folks in and out of the movement like to have.



**Basic to Everything** The birds are going South early this season. The long super-heated summer is giving way to a long, cold winter. Snow will soon whiten the ground. These are the signs of the times, but we could meet these attacks of frost and winter air with complacency, if we did not know that there are jobless men aplenty looking for work, who, alas, will not find work.

The unemployment problem in these United States is no joke. It exists. It is inherent in a system of mass production, time-saving, automatic machinery, and company-unionized, low-paying basic industries.

Dr. E. B. Patten, director of the New York State bureau of labor statistics, has announced that there has been little improvement in the unemployment situation during the present summer. But what is worse, he predicts that the coming winter may see more jobless workers than in the days of 1921.

"Wages are not declining but opportunities for work have lessened," Dr. Patten declared. "Jobs are few and far between, and the immediate outlook is not promising for the idle wage earner and his family."

The research service of the American Federation of Labor reports that there has been improvement in August in employment but only slight improvement, three points over July. There will be men and women in America this winter who will wish that they, like the birds, could fly South, where there is no cold. This in the richest country in the world.

**Education—Why is It?** It has been said that American labor is at the parting of the ways when it comes to workers' education. As if labor could ever divorce itself from education!

Writing some years ago, in his official Journal, George W. Perkins, Samuel Gompers' comrade and adviser declared: "It (the union) is a school of economics. The Manchester School of political economy, from Adam Smith to the present time, has evolved a system of speculative philosophy not based on concrete cases and facts. Numerous books have been issued on the functions of capital, the value of labor, the rate of wages and profits, the laws of supply and demand, of exchange, finance, etc. The trade union has, in the attempt to improve the conditions of the worker, exposed these economic fallacies. It is developing a new school, which is pure and simple, and based on facts and scientific investigation." Now this utterance is not a dead historic fact, it is a living, educational platform. Thanks to the persistent educational force of the labor union, Adam Smith's decadent philosophy is passing, and a sounder system of economics advancing.

This accomplishment of the union has come without any formal or conscious educational effort. There was no workers' education in the formal sense, when George Perkins penned those lines. But there was education. The question really becomes this: does the American labor movement find it profitable, to its self-interest, to conduct formal educational classes. We believe it does, and that it will continue to find it profitable; partly because of the intensive education, of another kind, which is going along all about it. The distractions from unionism are greater today than ever before. The movies, the radio, the daily press, the various propaganda of open shop and company-unionized corporations—these perme-

ate the atmosphere of every community, either by negativism or positive hostility. It would seem only a matter of common sense that the union would consider it essential to its ongoing life to offset this constant stream of "otherness" with an atmosphere of its own kind. The labor press is indispensable to the union's ongoing life. We believe that formal union education is as indispensable as the press and eventually will so be looked upon.

**Sons of Premiers** Suppose John Coolidge should join the progressives and campaign for the policies of Senator George Norris. That would indeed give America a shock! But it does not happen, and in the history of these United States, no such political turn-over in a prominent family has ever occurred. In England, however, Oliver Baldwin, son of Premier Stanley Baldwin, is campaigning for labor against the Tory party of his father. He is doing it with vigor and a trace of bitterness. This is the way he has recently clubbed the idle rich—they who always vote Tory.

"It seems incredible that this sect of the comfortable class can lead such lives without a care or a thought for the extraordinary troubles of the present day. That such flaunting of wealth can be so thoughtlessly carried on, with over a million unemployed on this small island, and two million on the Poor law, with deep class hatred stirring the very vitals of society—seems incredible."

In the meantime, the son of the American premier takes a \$35 a week job on the open-shop New Haven railroad, goes to work and to lunch with a uniformed chauffeur, dashes home from the railroad clerk's office, to don evening clothes and is given front-page space in the evening papers—as though that were news.

**Utilizing Potential Machinery** Writing in the American Federationist, Richard S. Harvey, president of a Washington local of American Federation of Teachers, makes a plea for labor to utilize latent educational equipment. He refers to teaching and learning by correspondence. Mr. Harvey believes that this method is comparatively inexpensive, effective, democratic and feasible. He has had a long experience as a teacher, and is no theorist. Mr. Harvey sees Washington as the logical center for a great correspondence institution under the immediate supervision of the American Federation of Labor. Of course such a project would be without money-making intent. Several years ago, H. H. Broach, an officer of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, prepared a course in effective speech which was distributed by mail. This brought help to a good number of unionists throughout United States and Canada and demonstrated that educational service for unionists can be effectively given by the correspondence method.

It is hoped that after election, politics will be adjourned in favor of investigation, discussion and legislation. What is needed most is an honest survey of unemployment. This ought to be undertaken at once. Recent surveys all have been taken with a sharp eye out to windward of November 6. Now when that commotion is over, perhaps the truth can be learned, and steps taken to cure the evil.





## Ballot Is Ticket to Greatest Show on Earth

By A WORKER'S WIFE

FOR the life of me, I can't understand these women who say, "Oh, I don't take any interest in politics, I just vote as my husband does." Because American politics are the biggest, gaudiest show of all the big shows of American life. The clear thinking voter may draw his analogy between the politicians and the Roman Emperor who gave the populace bread and circuses to keep them from revolt—but you might just as well enjoy the circus, you will have to help pay for it anyway. Study the political circus, try to get behind the ballyhoo and find out how to get your money's worth in terms of schools, roads, laws, automobiles and full dinner buckets.

Frank Kent, of the Baltimore Sun, in his book, "Political Behavior," reviewed in preceding pages, takes some mean cracks at women voters. When women first achieved suffrage, they had the politicians scared. Women were an unknown quality, and they had said so much about cleaning up politics, that the gentlemen of the machine were distinctly uneasy. But, says Kent, they had no reason for fear. At least 90 per cent of the women, he claims, vote as their husbands do, and while voting women have increased the size of the vote and have added greatly to expense and confusion of elections, their influence has not changed the normal result at all.

### Flattery Pays

It is true that up to the present time the women have largely been flattered and cajoled out of the political independence they thought they were going to achieve. After suffrage had been won, the two big parties at once began efforts to gobble up the woman vote. There were women delegates and committee members at the big national conventions, former suffrage leaders and others who were thought to influence the new voters. Instead of the hostility they had been used to while the fight was on, they were welcomed fulsomely. They had gone some lengths to become women, these veterans of the picket line—now they were bowed and smiled, admired and praised back into the lady class. To the practical politician, a woman is always a lady—when he wants her vote.

The girls certainly had a wonderful time at the conventions. They were treated like queens. Party leaders saw to it that they were interviewed, photographed; flowers and fruit by the basketful were sent to their hotels by their state hosts; dinners, teas, breakfasts, luncheons and balls at the best hotels kept them in a flutter of excitement; there were sightseeing trips to take up every spare moment and a constant hullabaloo of color, music, flattery, pleasure and gifts. Prominent men gave special receptions for women only and praised the fair sex to the skies. Gallant leaders were their attentive escorts. It is not surprising that ordinary, middle aged American wives who had long ago given up expecting the husband to help them on with their coats or open the door for

them, should have been swept off their feet by such treatment. With few exceptions, they did exactly what "that lovely Mr. Thus-and-Such, who has been so nice to us," told them to do. They did not find out what it was all about until it was all over, and they did not get even to the threshold of the "smoke-filled hotel room" where the final deal is made and the candidate actually nominated, but they had the time of their lives. Then they went back home and "sold" the party to the rest of the sisters in the suffrage league, with their sisters, sisters-in-law, mothers, daughters, aunts, cousins, cooks and maidservants.

Then the men folks at home took a hand at explaining to the women how to vote and why, and if the women had been confused before, they were completely bewildered when the men got through, for the wool has been pulled over the eyes of so many generations of male voters that it has stuck there. When you consider how many years the men have been deluded and misled, it's not surprising that the women have not immediately become the enlightened electorate that suffrage pioneers intended they should be. A woman is apt to think that her husband's interests are her own, particularly when it comes to such a seemingly trivial matter as a vote—but when it comes to something important, as spending the weekly pay check—well, that's worth arguing about. The vote and the pay check are not as yet closely connected in their minds.

### In Politics to Stay

But give us a chance. We're new in politics. Like the barber shops, once we break in they can't get us out, and when we get over the first surprise at our own temerity, somebody is going to get trimmed.

In elections, it is the independent vote that is important. While of course the party machine must expend some effort to keep the "regulars" in line, once they feel fairly certain that these dependables will not break out of the traces, their real interest centers in the "mugwumps" or independent voters and any stragglers they hope to detach from the other camp. The more uncertain they are of the result of the election, the more they will promise, placate and plead.

Very often candidates promise, or seem to promise, something they have no intention of giving the people. There is one sure way of checking up on the magician of hokum. Look up his record. It is the one unerring test. Find out particularly where he stood when labor legislation came up, because that is where your pocketbook is touched, your home life and happiness. Religion, prohibition, and similar issues are used to appeal to the prejudices of voters but don't be fooled—the economic issue touches your welfare most closely. Put the man in who will give labor a fair deal.

One of the vilest contrivances of politicians is the whispering campaign. Look out for

whisperers. Stories which the headquarters of the party would not dare to publish or give to reporters because of their lying, libelous character are spread by paid agents, often women, through the homes of the city.

Snobbism is also used to appeal to the woman voter. I think sometimes the wealthy, cultured women who use their material splendor to try to dazzle the wives of workers don't realize that they are asking us to betray our own interests when they try to persuade us to vote against the labor candidate—it is just that their own interests are against him. The wife of the banker, no matter how fine a woman she is personally, doesn't know what is best for the wife of the working man, and if she stops for you with her handsome car on the way to the polling place, why go along and enjoy the ride if you want to, but don't let your faith in labor falter.

### Independent Is Valuable

Senator George Norris, of Nebraska, leader of the progressive group in the Senate, had some pungent remarks to make about the party voter, at the Duluth Labor Day celebration.

"The man who votes Republican because his father did and the woman who votes Democratic because her grandmother was a friend of Andrew Jackson, do more harm to the country than the bootlegger and the dive-keeper. Examine your parties, and if they need a cleaning out, or if they fail to provide for your needs, cast them aside. We brand steers in Nebraska to show ownership. Don't be branded as a partisan in politics. It means that you are owned and controlled by a single group. People today are insane with party spirit. Why, I know a Republican who would rather go to hell than enter the pearly gates of heaven if he knew a Democrat was lounging around the white throne. It is just a case of wanting to be progressive or wanting to stay in the rut.

"There is nothing sacred about a political party," Senator Norris said. "The party is only an instrument of politicians and the man who allows the party to direct his vote above his own conviction will destroy every bit of democracy under the shining sun. The right to vote is a sacred right. We must guard it with care, for any vote that is cast without perfect freedom is worse than no vote at all.

"Politics, like religion, should come from a desire to make the human heart happier," the progressive leader said.

We hear a great deal about the losses due to strikes, which cause a very small part of unemployment. But we overlook that 23,000 lives and 296,000,000 workdays were lost in 1919 as a result of industrial accidents, involving a net economic loss to the country of over \$1,000,000,000, and authorities agree that over 75 per cent of this waste is preventable.—Samuel Gompers.



# AUTUMN SHOWS VERSATILITY IN THE VOGUE

An outfit that suggests hunting season (center right) is designed of a vivid red and white cheviot in plaid and plain tones.

Paris offers the "envelope dress" (below) banded in the smart manner and tied at the hip.



Recommended for the co-ed is the simple formal gown (above, right) of black rayon lace featuring the new two-tiered skirt.

The handy little sweater frock, ever a campus favorite, comes in rayon and wool, blended in tones of orchid and beige.



Photos by HERBERT



# Laws of Light Essential to Electrician's Equipment

By PROFESSOR C. M. JANSKY, Electrical Engineer, University of Wisconsin

THE articles in these columns during the past few months have been highly theoretical. The sole intent of them has been to make clear to the layman in physical science the workings of some of the more startling inventions. Many other applications of the scientific principles could be mentioned, but when the fundamental principles of the vacuum tube, of resonant circuits, and amplification are fully grasped, other applications at once become apparent. Any small, yea infinitesimal, electrical impulse can by the aid of these magic tubes and resonant circuits be increased in intensity until it can be detected by one of the human senses. The pulsations of the heart, the rubbing of the cricket's wings, the flickering of the fire fly as well as the wobbling of the runner in a giant steam turbine can all be made either audible or visible. These and many others make a strong appeal to the imagination, but this month we shall resolutely turn our attention to other and perhaps more immediately practical things, namely—light, its use and abuse.

The misapplication and abuse of light is so common and often so serious that a brief article on the subject needs no apology or justification. Who has not, when present in some hall or auditorium been confronted with glaring lights? I know of monumental buildings, university lecture rooms and auditoriums in which such conditions exist. The adult can, however, in a measure protect himself, but more serious is the glare of the modern electric lamp or the sun in the eyes of a helpless babe in his crib, basket, buggy or arms of his parent. It is no uncommon sight to see a child placed so that the bright light of the lamp or of the sun shines directly into its eyes. Only recently I saw a parent with a babe in his arms making a pilgrimage from station to station at a shrine, and while the father prayed the babe was held so as to gaze at the burning sun.

When the material defects of the eyes are augmented by man's indifference and ignorance, is it any wonder we are a race of spectacle wearers?

## Narrow Band Houses Light

In the preceding articles waves in the hypothetical ether have often been mentioned. When we speak of these waves in general, we call them ether radiations. These ether radiations include the long electromagnetic waves, heat waves, light waves, ultra violet waves, x-rays and cosmic rays. The wave lengths range from the 30,000 meter or longer electromagnetic wave to the short x-rays or still shorter, 0.00038 one hundred-millionths of a centimeter cosmic rays, capable of penetrating a slab of lead six feet thick. In this broad belt or zone of ether radiations lies a narrow band of waves ranging in length from 0.000081 centimeter for the infra red to 0.000036 centimeter for the ultra violet. This narrow band, 0.00045 centimeter wide comprises the radiations that are capable of producing the sensation of sight. Whatever may have been the original stimulus that caused a certain group, or related groups, of cells to acquire the ability to discern objects on which this narrow band of radiations impinges, this much is certain; throughout the ages man has occupied this earth, his organs of vision have gradually been adapting themselves to sunlight. As the inten-

sity of illumination varies with the position of the sun in the heavens, and with the clearness of the day, the amount of light admitted to the eye is regulated by a shutter, the iris. Again most of the time the sun is above the range of sight so protective features have developed such as the eyelids, eye lashes, etc., which protect the eye from the direct rays of the sun. In brief, the human eyes have been evolved by and in conformity with the stimulus of light coming from above, and they are very sensitive to light coming from below the normal level. Everyone who has appeared behind the foot-lights of a theater or has been blinded by light reflected from newly-fallen snow knows how uncomfortable, if not physically painful such experiences are. Nature tells us light should come from above. So long as artificial light was furnished by the pine knot, tallow dip, candle, kerosene lamp, or any other illuminant of low intrinsic brilliancy, the problem of light out of place was not serious. The development of lamps of high intrinsic brilliancy has made it possible to illuminate houses and even streets like unto day, but like so many new developments, coupled with their benefits are peculiar detriments. For example, the x-rays have saved many a life and yet unless carefully safeguarded the operator of x-ray apparatus is subjected to insidious danger.

## Electrical Worker's Responsibility

The design and installation of an illuminating system in large and costly buildings is usually under the supervision of an architect or an illuminating engineer who is supposed to understand the laws of the application of light and the electrical worker's responsibility ceases when he has installed the electrical wiring and equipment according to specification, but this is not true with reference to the modest home. The responsibility of the electrical contractor and electrical worker for a properly designed and installed lighting system in the small home is as great as that of the architect of a large building. The contractor or electrical worker must be both illuminating engineer, artist and installer. It is, therefore, important that he, too, understand the laws of light distribution and the physiological effects of light out of place.

A proper lighting installation must do more than merely to make things visible and to provide light at a minimum expense. It must conserve and not destroy sight, and it must also appeal to the artistic sense of the occupants of the home. There are few things so inartistic as bare glaring lamps.

Objects are made visible by diffuse reflection and not by the rays of light emanating from an object. The most fundamental principle, therefore, in illuminating design, both from the physiological and physical viewpoints, is to keep bare lamps out of the range of vision. This is an injunction that should be printed in capitals in the instruction book of every worker. NEVER MOUNT THE MODERN HIGH INTRINSIC BRILLIANCY LAMP WHERE IT WILL BE IN THE DIRECT LINE OF SIGHT. From the viewpoint of the evolution of the human eye and its protection, lamps should be mounted close to the ceiling, but there is a fashion in illuminating design just as there is in dress, and with the dictates of this fashion no natural law can cope. If lamps, for artistic effect, are to be mounted on the walls within or slightly above the range of vision, then

they must be shaded to reduce their intrinsic brilliancy. Even a rather weak light if constantly shining directly into the eyes ultimately produces eye strain.

As already stated, objects are made visible by diffuse reflection. That is, the light incident on the object must be scattered and not all reflected at the same angle. The degree of diffuse reflection is determined by the position of the lamp and the surface texture of the object. The position of the lamp and the texture of the working surface are of great importance in drafting rooms or even at the writing desk. Unless care is taken in the location of the lamp, the rays are reflected directly from the paper into the eyes. Seldom, if ever, should the lamp be located in front of the person at the desk or table, and yet how many school children get their lessons by placing the book in such a position that not only the reflected light, but also much extraneous light, enters the eyes.

The limits of a short article prevent the giving of much specific information on illumination design, a few general features may, however, be enumerated. Among the most essential characteristics of a satisfactory illuminating system may be listed eye protection, uniformity, diffusion, color value, appearance and efficiency.

## Eye Protection Important

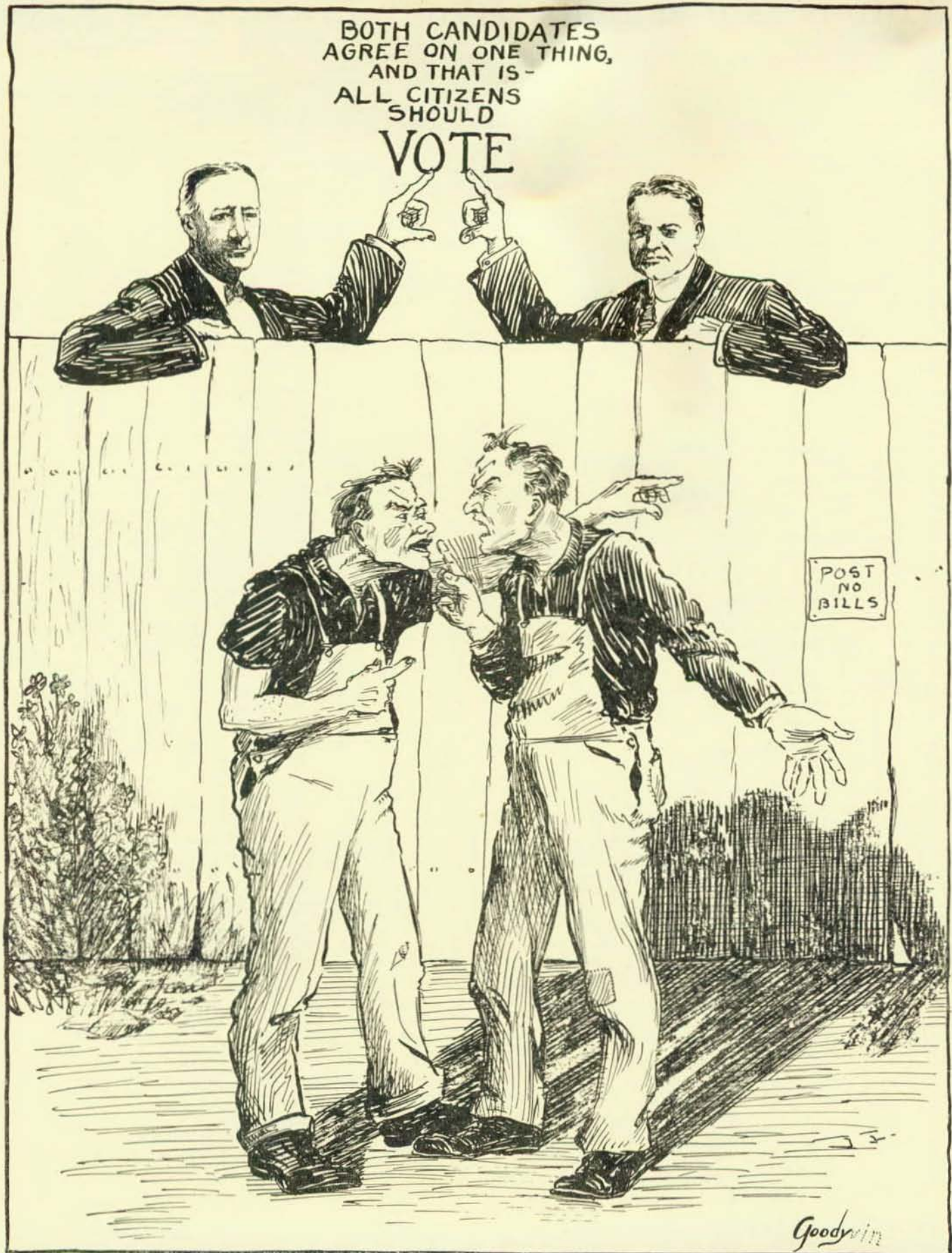
The needs for eye protection have already been briefly enumerated. For emphasis it may be stated that this should be the first consideration in any illuminating scheme. No bare lamps should ever be in the direct line of vision and when reflectors are used they should be deep enough to conceal the lamp from view at all ordinary angles of vision. With the introduction of inside frosted lamps, one is tempted to say that non-frosted lamps have no place in home lighting.

By uniform illumination is meant such a distribution of light so as to eliminate excessive shadows and bright patches. Although absolute uniformity is not necessary in practice, streaks or patches of excessive brightness and shadows are to be avoided because they are tiring to the eyes and tend to make the vision imperfect. When the eye is focused on the bright patch the iris contracts to limit the quantity of light entering the eye, and then when the attention is centered on the dark spot not enough light enters to make the object visible. If the two spots are both within the range of vision at the same time, vision is imperfect because the eye cannot adjust itself to the two conditions at the same time. Illumination that does not have a greater deviation than 30 per cent from the mean is, for all practical purposes, uniform illumination. The eye cannot distinguish a smaller deviation.

The characteristic of diffusion is a measure of the degree to which light received at a point comes from different directions. The necessity for good diffusion has already been mentioned in connection with desk and drawing table illumination. If the light received by the eye from a surface is incident on that surface from many directions the diffusion is good. An example of good or almost perfect diffusion is furnished by indirect lighting in which the light on the illuminated surface comes from a large area, the ceiling. Poor diffusion of illumination is characterized by excessive brightness at some portions of the field of view resulting in im-

(Continued on page 560)







# Written Agreements Avoid Friction—Always

By ARTHUR SCHADING, Business Representative, L. U. No. 1

**I**N the August issue I told you of the battle with the riggers but had to detour to get our regular electrical contractors' agreement in the September issue. Again reverting to the former question, the rigger in St. Louis is controlled by the Iron Workers' Union, but the electrical worker controls all the electrical work and apparatus that this rigger handles, as explained by our agreement in the August issue. This was accomplished in the following manner:

"First, by compelling all engine companies to stipulate in their contracts a clause covering the electrical workers' jurisdiction by the following agreement:

## "AGREEMENT

"The Hooven, Owens, Rentschler Co.

"This agreement entered into this 15th day of July, 1926, by and between the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Local Union No. 1, and the Hooven, Owens, Rentschler Company.

"The purpose of this agreement is to eliminate misunderstandings in the future, over the handling of the electrical apparatus from the building line of any building structure to the point of permanent operation of the electrical equipment.

"The Hooven, Owens, Rentschler Co. agrees that the members of Local Union No. 1 will be employed to handle all the electrical equipment coming properly under their jurisdiction from the building line to the permanent point of operation inside the building, and on any and all equipment which the electrical apparatus is directly connected with other machinery. Local No. 1 agrees that it will work fifty-fifty with the other trades in the handling of this equipment from the building lines of the building structure to the permanent point of operation of the equipment.

"Nothing in this agreement is to conflict with any awards made by the National Board of Jurisdictional Awards of the Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor.

"THE HOOVEN, OWENS, RENTSCHLER CO.  
"T. E. BAUSCH."

You will notice that we state we would work fifty-fifty with other trades in the handling of this equipment. This was done because of a threat of the iron workers that they would not work with the electrical workers in this manner; so millwrights and other crafts were used until the rigger or iron worker became more acclimated to conditions that the electrical workers insisted upon. So today all our troubles on heavy handling are eliminated, at least for the present. As time went on one agreement after the other rapidly came into our office through the following method:

Very often a man will tell you when he strikes a bargain "Well, my word is my bond" and usually means it at that time, but after a few days more pass he is not in the same tight position; he just forgets what he did say and agree to and 99 times out of 100 he did not say it the way you remember it and the result is a quarrel or a break.

No man's word is better than his signature, although there are some matters that can not be written, I agree; but those I am writing about now in this series can be written—because they are a condition which you will work under and a condition which the other fellow will pay you under and no mistake can be made when it is written and signed

even after the original bargain-makers have quit or passed away. This we will attempt to explain in the Hester Bradley agreement and also others to follow.

When you strike your bargain and you both agree just tell the other man that you will now reduce it to writing and he will give you the old story: "Well, what difference does it make, if my word is no good neither is my signature."

Well, you insist upon his signature and when he breaks that you have a good leg to stand on when you face the public or the courts about "why you are trying to annihilate this man or his business." You bring forth this agreement and remember no one can stand behind a man that breaks agreements, and keep that in mind as the following will explain.

## "AGREEMENT

"Hester Bradley Company and Electrical Workers, Local Union No. 1.

"January 9, 1926.

"This agreement appertains to Hester Bradley, representing the Nash Engineering Co., of South Norwalk, Conn., the manufacturers of the Jennings' Heating Pump and pertains directly to the electrical wiring and connections on said pump.

"It is hereby agreed that these pumps will be sent in a knocked down condition in so far as it pertains to the electrical wiring and connections and that union electrical workers, members of Local Union No. 1, shall assemble and connect up completely all electrical wiring and connections on these pumps.

"Local No. 1, I. B. E. W., agrees to connect all pumps that come with the electrical work assembled and connected, providing that it bears a metallic union label of the I. B. E. W.

"In consideration of the above, Local Union No. 1, I. B. E. W., agrees to furnish men to do this work.

"Hester Bradley Co.,

"E. P. BRADLEY.

"Electrical Workers, Local Union No. 1.

"A. SCHADING."

You will notice on January 9, 1926, this agreement was made and six months later it necessitated sending a letter which is self explanatory and as follows:

"July 26, 1926.

"Hester Bradley Co.,

"4200 Forest Park Blvd., City.

"Attn. Mr. E. P. Bradley.

"Gentlemen:

"I am attaching copy of agreement entered into with this organization on January 9.

"After investigation, we find that the Nash Pump going in the new Congress and Senate Apartments, Union and Pershing Aves., are assembled and wired contrary to our agreement.

"Feeling your firm has evidently made a mistake, we are requesting that you rectify same as early as possible, otherwise it will end up in labor difficulties on these particular buildings, and we feel satisfied that a firm of your standing will eliminate labor difficulties on these particular buildings if possible.

"A. SCHADING."

You will notice how quickly a large firm forgets these small items and in this case as return letters show Mr. Bradley had been on a vacation and we agreed to all of this

but if there had been no signed agreement we would have to wait for Mr. Bradley to come back from Europe, but our men did rewire and reassemble in accordance with the agreement immediately. Only one additional violation since that time and that was adjusted so you can readily see how these written agreements are the better kind. Do not trust too much to memory and each man has his own interpretation to help his side along.

About March 30, 1925, we had a builder named Sam Koplar who in former years had been a bad egg and did considerable bungalow building and one day had a union trade and the next day a non-union trade, so when we finally whipped him in line he got out of the business for a little while but came back with a big proposition on the St. Louis Theatre or Metropolitan Theatre Corp., and the next agreement has a great deal to do with his early building habits.

We had some difficulty with the linemen's local wanting to take all transformer work away from the inside men about this time and this question was a rather "hot baby."

So we put this agreement into effect to knock the whole works in the head because we could not find out who had the contracts mentioned in this agreement and we were not going to partly finish the building unless we knew who was going to do the whole electrical job. Our stand in St. Louis as will be pointed more plainly when we get under the lighting fixture game (which should carry us through six months of one page articles when we reach that story) is to make the job either 100 per cent union for the electrical workers or 100 per cent non-union and they can take their choice because we sell our labor on "efficiency and production basis," and if they have a better game than us the quicker we learn their game the better we will be, so this caused me to tell Sam Koplar some of his past history and nothing but his signature would do and today Sam Koplar is one of my best friends because he realizes that if he will go along 100 per cent we will give him "the same shake."

Same did attempt to make certain corrections as "We will try and adjust" and we will try to the best of our ability," but we never take "no" for an answer, therefore, we insisted on Sam telling us what he would do without fail.

"March 30, 1925.

"Mr. A. Schading,

"Business Agent, Local Union No. 1, I. B. E. W., City.

"Re: St. Louis Theatre,

"Grand and Morgan Sts.

"Dear Sir:

"We, the undersigned, agree and acknowledge same by our signatures below that we will let the entire electric work on the theatre building, Grand and Morgan Sts., to a Union Contractor, employing members of Local Union No. 1, I. B. E. W., to do the following work:

"1. All electrical work as set aside in the I. B. E. W. constitution as inside electrical work.

"2. That the transformer room in its entirety from the bulkhead of the building or the building line referring to electrical work shall be done by members of Local Union No. 1, I. B. E. W.

"3. That the lighting fixtures which shall be let at some future date will be assembled,

(Continued on page 554)



# CONSTRUCTIVE HINTS

In checking electrical trouble, make sure:

1. That voltage is actually available at the motor switch.
2. That it corresponds to the voltage stamped on the nameplate of the motor.
3. That the fuses are intact.
4. That all connections and contacts are properly made in the circuit between the motor switch and the motor.
5. That the control device is operating properly.

Checking the above points first will frequently locate the cause outside the motor, where otherwise considerable time might be spent searching for it inside the motor. Obviously the actual voltage at the motor terminals should also be checked.

If, after following these suggestions, the trouble is not located, the brief outline below will assist in locating the difficulty.

## 1. Motor Fails to Start

(a) No voltage. Inspect fuses, switches and all connections. Test line with a voltmeter or lamp. Notify the power plant if no voltage.

(b) Low voltage. Determine with a voltmeter whether due to the power plant or too small service lines.

(c) Excessive overload. Decrease the load or install a larger motor. The load should always be measured by an ammeter and compared with the full load amperes stamped on the nameplate, as this constitutes the full electrical load.

(d) Bearing linings stuck or frozen on the shaft. Put in new linings. Clean the shaft with crocus cloth.

(e) Armature rubs. Put in new bearings, tighten the pole pieces and remove dirt or particles that may fill air gap.

## 2. High Speed

(a) High voltage. Check with a voltmeter and notify the power plant.

(b) Abnormal resistance in field circuit. Inspect the field rheostat, if used, and all field connections.

(c) Short-circuit in the field. Take drop across each coil.

## 3. Low Speed

(a) Low voltage (See 1-b).

(b) Overload (See 1-c).

(c) Poor brush contact.

## 4. Commutator Heating

Excessive temperatures on the commutator are generally caused by improper brush pressure, poor commutation, heavy overloads for prolonged or frequent period or by the condition of the commutator surface. A blackened or rough surface increases the brush friction and the contact drop, both of which cause increased temperature rise. Always measure the actual temperature rise of a commutator by a thermometer, as the allowable temperature is considerably higher than can be estimated or even endured by the hand.

## 5. Armature Heating

Short-circuits, or improper connections, of the armature winding cause heating in a particular spot on the armature. Go over the end clips on both ends of the armature and see that they are not bent together and short-circuited.

General heating of the whole armature is caused by unequal air gap, a grounded shunt-field spool, one or more reversed spools, or a break in the field circuit. These troubles cause large circulating currents in the armature winding. The air gap should not vary over twelve per cent either way from the average value. Check the connections with the connection diagram, and check the polarity by separately exciting the field and holding two iron rods against adjacent pole tips all the way round. The free ends of the rods should attract each other. With a steady current flowing through the field, take the drop on each spool separately with a voltmeter. A variation of more than five per cent above or below in the drop indicates a faulty spool. Armature heating may also result from overloading.

## 6. Shunt-Field Heating

Faulty spools or improper connections which cause armature heating may also cause heating of the shunt field. Locate the trouble by the above outlined procedure.

## 7. Poor Commutation

Poor commutation may result from any one of the following causes:

(a) The motor may be overloaded.

(b) The brushes may not bear on the commutator with sufficient pressure.

(c) Some brushes may have extra pressure and may be taking more than their share of the current.

(d) The brushes may not be fitted to the surface of the commutator.

(e) The brushes may be welded in the holders or have reached their limit of wear.

(f) The brushes may be burned on the ends.

(g) The carbon brushes may be of an unsuitable grade.

(h) The brushes may not be equally spaced around the periphery of the commutator.

(i) Vibration or chattering of the brushes.

(k) The contact between some brush pig-tails and brush-holders may be poor, forcing the other brushes to carry too much current.

(l) A commutator bar may be loose or may project above the others.

(m) The commutator may be rough. If so, it should be smoothed.

(n) The commutator may be dirty, oily or worn out.

(p) High mica.

(r) Dirt on the commutator or brushes.

Remove the brushes from the holders and wipe off occasionally so that they will not become gummy and stick in the boxes. When brushes are dirty, they will not make proper contact with the commutator, and sparking will result. It is a good plan to take the brushes out of the boxes once a week and carefully clean them. Do not take the pig-tails loose from the brush-holders and be sure to place the brushes back in their original position, for if they are turned around they will not fit the commutator surface. The brushes should have a smooth, unscratched surface free from deposit of copper.

(s) Uneven wearing of the commutator. Uneven wearing of the commutator will sometimes result in the mica protruding

slightly above the commutator surface. In that case true up the commutator.

(t) Wrong spring pressure on the brushes.

(u) Open or short-circuit in armature.

This trouble will most often occur near where the armature winding is connected to the commutator and results generally from a bruise in handling or some foreign body getting caught in the armature or from a chip caught when commutator is being turned or repaired. If an open circuit the trouble is very apparent, since the long, heavy spark accompanying it generally eats away the mica between the segments on each side of the break and thus shows its location. A short-circuit in the armature will show at once by the excessive heating and perhaps smoking of the coil or coils short-circuited, and if the operation is continued, the machine will be burned out. Where trouble of this kind is suspected, the necessity of prompt attention by an electrician is obvious.

(v) Brushes in wrong position.

If the brushes are left in the same position as when the motor is received, trouble will not occur from this cause. If brushes are ever moved or changed, see that they are put back where they belong and that marks on brush yoke and bearing housing agree. A dowel pin on the yoke fits into a drilled hole in the bearing housing, thus positively locating the position of the brush studs.

## 8. Flashovers

Arcing or "flashing over" at the motor brushes may be caused by excessive overloads or short-circuits on the direct-current system or by switching or accidents to other apparatus.

## 9. Heating of Contacts

Bolted contacts may heat if the contact surfaces are not clean, smooth and bolted together with sufficient pressure. Particular care must be taken with the contacts of connecting strips.

## REPAIRS

### Supplies

When ordering supplies, consult the part number, nameplate, on the motor, and order bearing linings, brushes, armature coils, or field coils by catalog number or specifications direct from the nearest dealer or nearest office of the company.

When a system of living becomes too complex for the common man of good will to adjust himself thereto with reasonable comfort and confidence the inadequacy is the system's not the individual's. Life and human nature are primary; civilization and industry are secondary to them, and cannot be maintained unamended much longer than the masses find them worth while.—Arthur Pond.

Capital can never understand that labor should have any voice in managing the industrial institutions of the land; it cannot realize that the man who works in a mill, or on a railroad is as vitally interested in its management and should at least have as much to say about hours, conditions, and terms of labor as the one who has nothing but money invested in the plant.—Glenn Plumb.



# EVERYDAY SCIENCE

## Radio Turns on Street Lights

A radio wave that rides a 4,000-volt electric distribution wire now lights and puts out the street lamps of one of San Francisco's residence districts.

This new method, known as carrier current street light control, originated in Schenectady.

The old method, still in general use, requires a separate circuit, which is fed from a switch in the substation and can only be used for street lighting. Necessity for separate lines arose from the fact that if street lamps and residence lights were on the same circuit houses would go dark at the same time street lights were turned off.

Carrier current street light control overcomes the old obstacle. A device called a capacitor hooks up on a line at a substation and superimposes a high frequency current that merely uses the line as a path and in no way interferes with the load it carries. Lines of any voltage may be used, as all wavy paths look alike to high frequency current.

The San Francisco district selected for the experiment now in progress is bounded by the Presidio, San Francisco Bay, Van Ness Avenue and Clay Street. Transmitting equipment was installed in Station F., North Beach, and receiving equipment on Franklin Street, near Union. At present the carrier current controls 916 street lights, but if the new system, now working smoothly, is pronounced a complete success, similar circuits will be established throughout the city, with a consequent gain in efficiency and a saving of the miles of wire now demanded by separate circuits whose usefulness is confined solely to street lighting.

As the radio wave used has a length of 9,000 meters, which is far above all broadcasting bands, there is no danger whatever of any interference with receiving sets or transmitting stations.

## United States Uses 700 KWH Per Person

The use of electricity in the United States gains approximately 11 per cent each year. The total consumption during 1926 was approximately 74 billion kilowatt hours, and the present rate of use so far during 1927 indicates that the consumption this year will be in excess of 81 billion kilowatt hours, or practically 700 KWH for every man, woman and child in the country.

According to the U. S. Geological Survey, during May the total production was 6,516,000,000 KWH, or at the rate of more than 210,000,000 KWH a day—an increase of 11 per cent over the similar month last year. Abundant rainfall throughout the country is reflected in this total, 41 per cent being generated by water power. The total daily output was 84,900,000 KWH during the month. Of this amount New England produced 426,404,000 KWH—an increase of 10 per cent over last year. The amount of electricity produced by water power in New England during May was 172,783,000 KWH—a slight reduction from the amount produced in March and April, reflecting the lower water conditions in New England as compared with the rest of the country.

The growth of the electrical industry in the United States has shown a steady increase during the past fifteen years, with the exception of 1921 which reflected the

extreme depression in industry at that time. During the past seven years, while the average rate of output of manufacturing industries, according to the Department of Commerce, increased by 28 per cent, the rate of electric power production rose during the same period by more than 88 per cent.

Another interesting factor of the industry is the pronounced tendency during the past few years to equalize the consumption of electricity throughout the year. Prior to that time, on account of the large amount of current consumed for lighting, the consumption of electricity during the summer months showed a sharp drop from that of the winter months. During the past two or three years, however, the increased use of electricity in industry, in general, and in the home for refrigeration, radio and labor-saving devices has tended to keep up the rate of consumption during the summer to more nearly that of the shorter winter days.

## Four Huge Electric Steam Turbines Now Building—Boston Has Biggest Single Generator

Twenty-five years ago the largest electric generating set in the United States was about 5,000 kilowatts, or a total of 6,700 HP. Today, a unit is being built having a total capacity of 208,000 Kva., or nearly 280,000 HP.

The largest turbine in New England, and the largest single generator in the United States, is now being constructed for the Edison Electric Illuminating Company of Boston for its Edgar Station at Weymouth. This set is a single unit having one steam turbine and one electric generator all mounted on one shaft. It has a rated capacity of 63,000 Kva. or a total of about 84,000 HP., and represents an increase of nearly 13,000 Kva. over the largest size heretofore built.

The largest generator in California is one being built for the Southern California Edison Company which will have a capacity of 100,000 Kva., or 133,000 HP., and will generate current at 16,500 volts. This machine will have a length of 103 feet and will weigh approximately 1,650,000 pounds. This is a tandem compound turbine with the total capacity divided among two generators.

The largest generating station in the Middle West is being constructed for the State Line Generating Company—a subsidiary of the Commonwealth Edison Company of Chicago. This station will have a capacity of 1,000,000 Kva., or about 1,335,000 HP. This first unit for this station will have a capacity of 208,000 Kva., or nearly 280,000 HP., and will generate current at 18,000 volts. This turbine will consist of one high pressure and two low pressure turbines, each driving a separate generator. The high pressure machine will develop 76,000 Kva. and each of the two low pressure machines 66,000 Kva. The total machine will weigh approximately 4,000,000 pounds, the heaviest piece weighing 275,000 pounds.

The New York Edison Company recently placed an order for a cross compound turbine of 162,000 Kva. capacity to be installed in their new station which will have a capacity of more than 1,000,000 HP. when completed.

## How Much Do Americans Spend For Electricity—Spend More For Tobacco

The United States uses approximately half of all electrical current generated throughout the world. Electric power is credited by foreign observers with being the main reason for the amazing prosperity of the United States and responsible, in large part, for the high wages, high production and lessened labor of the producers. The total cost of all this electric power is about \$1,800,000,000 each year, of which about \$450,000,000 represent the domestic costs to some 16,000,000 customers.

Compared with the bill for luxuries, the cost of this extremely useful service is relatively small. According to figures prepared by the U. S. Department of Commerce in 1924, the people of the United States spent:

For tobacco .....	\$1,847,000,000
Theatre, movies and similar amusements .....	934,000,000
Soft drinks and ice cream .....	820,000,000
Candy .....	689,000,000
Jewelry .....	453,000,000
Sporting goods, toys, etc. ....	431,000,000
Perfumes and cosmetics .....	261,000,000
Chewing gum .....	87,000,000
Electricity .....	450,000,000

a huge total of \$5,522,000,000 for things which might be classed as nonessentials, as compared with only \$450,000,000 for a service which has become universally necessary.

For ordinary pleasure for one day a man thinks nothing of buying ten gallons of gasoline at a price which would pay for his entire electric light bill for thirty days.

## Speedy Cables to Loop Globe

### Long Submarine Lines of Permalloy Type Now Used In Both Atlantic and Pacific

The looping of the globe with new high-speed submarine telegraph cables of the permalloy type may soon be realized. During 1926 cables invented and developed by the Bell Telephone Research engineers were laid for various telegraph companies, both in the Atlantic and the Pacific.

"Their use," a report says, "promises great economies to the submarine cable companies and to the public which utilizes their facilities." The first permalloy cable was laid in 1925. The most recent to be completed is a link from the Azores to Emden, Germany.

Another noteworthy development is, "a method of synchronizing sound with motion pictures and the amplification of the sound thus produced so as to make practical the long-sought-for talking motion picture. During 1926 there took place in New York the first commercial public demonstration of this invention. The system and the necessary equipment are covered by patents, and license arrangements have been made with motion picture producers covering the use of the method and equipment in making such pictures and in their reproduction in theatres. Following the commercial showing in New York, theatres in various parts of the country were equipped and the public has been enthusiastic in its acceptance of this new form of entertainment. Further installations of equipment are now being made."



Resolutions adopted by  
**Local Union No. 134**  
**International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers**

August-Second, Nineteen Hundred Twenty Eight.

**W**hereas, It has pleased Almighty God to call from his loved ones, our esteemed friend and brother, \*  
 International Vice President

**Edward J. Evans**

whose untimely call from this earth leaves a lasting memory in the hearts of his many friends; and

Whereas, We deeply regret the sad occasion which deprives us of the companionship of so kind and faithful a friend and brother; and though we question not the Divine Will nevertheless we mourn his loss; and

Whereas, He was held in high regard by all with whom he came in contact, both for the ability and industry he brought to his work and for his lovable disposition and the straightforward honesty that characterized all his dealings; and

Whereas, As an International Officer and Officer and member of Local Union No. 134, he was of the type that is the very bone and sinew of every great movement—striving for justice and human advancement, and was a model of constancy in his faithful observance of all his union obligations and in his devotion to his family and friends; and

Whereas, Our dear brother's death is a great loss to his bereaved family and friends we are certain that the knowledge of what he was in life will strengthen them to bear their sorrow and we commend them to the Great Consoler of Mankind; \*  
 therefore be it

**R**esolved, That the members of Local Union No. 134 I. B. E. W. extend their most sincere sympathy to the bereaved family and friends in their hour of sorrow, commending them to the Almighty God for consolation, truly believing that death is but the transition to life eternal; and be it further

Resolved, That in respect for him our charter be draped for thirty days, a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to his home, a copy sent to the I. B. E. W. for publication in the Journal and a copy spread upon our records.

Approved:

*Charles M. Paulsen*  
PRESIDENT

Attest: *Joseph Keenan*  
RECORDING SECRETARY

COMMITTEE

*Thomas Anderson*

*M. J. Boyle*

*James Brennan*

*D. F. Cleary*

*Frank E. Doyle*

*Fred Drullard*

*Murt Enright*

*John T. Griffin*

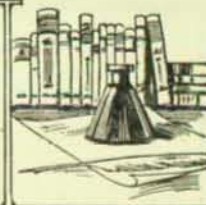
*Thomas J. Murray*

*Thomas J. O'Brien*





# CORRESPONDENCE



## PENNSYLVANIA STATE ELECTRICAL WORKERS ASSOCIATION OF THE INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS

Editor:

I have just received the September WORKER and have noted in the letter of Brother Swarts, of Scranton, of the death of Regional Vice President Edward Miller, which was a shock to me. I want to record the approval of myself and the Association on the expression of Brother Swarts of the worth of Brother Miller to the Brotherhood as a true loyal union man, and appreciate our mutual loss by his departure from our Associations. This brings forcibly to our attention that we must educate and promote the best timber in our ranks to take our places when the grim reaper takes us from this world.

I am gratified to note in our wonderful instructive WORKER the many items on research and on education each month, and would suggest that each local designate an educational school night of one night in the month and use the WORKER as the text book, or as we call the "army regulations," the Blue Book, and devise plan to get their members to attend. A regular meeting night under the head of special business could be used. Have some member who is a good reader to read the subjects requested by the members from the floor, and discuss them. I believe if this would be sincerely followed up our membership would comment on it in the WORKER, on the job, noon hour and at times when our members would meet each other in small or large groups, which would inspire more interest in the reading of our wonderful WORKER and appreciation of its worth and information it supplies.

Now I should like to make a few remarks for the benefit of our local unions in the coal fields. My recent visit up in Pennsylvania (Wilkes-Barre, my home town). I made personal investigations of conditions in the building trades and found them somewhat demoralized, and the coal industry is the main source of support of the Wyoming and Lackawanna Valleys that with the encroachment of substitutes being used through the country that the Lehigh Valley Railroad, which kept several telegraph operators busy with the Coxton yard office for the making up of coal trains for the shipment of coal to Canada and the Northwest a few years ago, which helped mightily in keeping the mines busy digging coal and the needed money coming into the valleys to pay for that coal, which was distributed through other interest, that employed the building craftsmen, that now it is a thing of the past and that not a pound of coal is being shipped in that direction as heretofore, and that the Lehigh Valley laid off over 3,000 men in the last six months from Buffalo to New York City. The Pennsylvania Railroad and the Central Railroad of New Jersey have done likewise. Now what is needed this winter to help our members in the coal field? Indirectly and directly, we electrical workers of the coal fields, not only of Pennsylvania but the other coal states, are making an appeal to

### READ

Barber makes suggestions for use of Journal, by Pennsylvania Association

The bonus evil, by L. U. No. 675. More about co-operation, by L. U. No. 46.

Florida's Gethsemane, by L. U. No. 349.

Conversation with a scissor-bill, by L. U. No. 83.

What is a union man? by L. U. No. 292.

For the improvement of the Journal, by L. U. No. 584.

Fall River has the spirit, by L. U. No. 437.

This month's letters make a record of enterprise, courage and achievement.

the vast membership to use coal products for heating and cooking in their homes and to use their influence with other workers and industries who are using Welch and other foreign coal products, or oil products and other substitutes, to use hard or soft, coal mined by union miners which will benefit members of all building crafts in the coal fields and will assist those of our industry to maintain present conditions and present standard of wages.

Allow me to include a few general rules and information regarding the use of hard coal in the household given to me by Mr. F. C. Conky, Secretary of the New Jersey Coal Exchange. The operation of house-heating systems, kitchen ranges and tank heaters for domestic hot water, has not been given the attention it deserves. Householders are too ready to blame their equipment or their fuel for failure in getting proper heating results when it is often their own unfamiliarity with the equipment which is responsible.

As much intelligent effort should be expended in getting maximum heat value and comfort at minimum expense, as in the operation and care of an automobile, or any other apparatus.

The wide variation in character of heating equipment, the manner of its installation in the many types of homes, and the weather exposure of the house, all have a distinct effect upon successful results. Such conditions must be studied in each individual case. If this is done, in connection with the general rules and suggestions given here there should be no difficulty in getting good results and saving money on fuel.

Sizes of coal to be used. The size of coal to be burned—egg, stove, chestnut, pea, No. 1 buckwheat or a mixture of any of them—depends upon the size of the apparatus and grate-bars and the draft available. The actual burning of the various sizes is the same in each case, the only variation being in regulation of the drafts. There is no change in the principle of control which is the same for all sizes of coal and all types of equipment.

Mr. F. C. Conky is co-operating with me

in giving to our membership and other readers of our JOURNAL such helpful information that will assist the co-operative coal association, known as the Anthracite Co-operative Association, composed of bankers, business men and officers of Districts No. 1 and 9, of the United Mine Workers of America, with the headquarters on the eleventh floor of the Miners' Bank Building, Wilkes-Barre, Pa. Mr. Roy C. Hains is secretary.

W. F. BARBER,

Honorary Secretary, P. S. E. W. A.

Editor:

If this is received in time to get in the October issue and appears in it, it will get to the membership about the same time that all Pennsylvania locals in the Brotherhood will have received credential forms to fill out for delegates to the fourth semi-annual convention to be held in the city of Erie, November 16, 1928.

The big issue at this convention will be final action upon the license law act which has been drawn up and studied carefully by the executive board. We feel that everything is embodied in this bill that is desired by our membership and trust that every local in the state will be represented so that their delegate can go back and explain to the membership just what a state license will mean to us all. The time is growing short and the Erie convention will be the last before the legislature convenes in January, so that if the locals do not all send a delegate to this convention they will miss an opportunity to take part in the most important piece of legislation that has affected the electricians of the state.

It is the intention of the officers to invite several visitors from locals outside of the state that we may have the benefit of their advice and experience and we wish to state right here that we serve notice on Brother Bugniatet that if he doesn't give us the International Office man we ask for he had better be prepared to send President Noonan or pinch-hit himself; we held the bag the last two times we asked for our man, and that is enough.

L. F. CLARK,

Secretary-Treasurer, P. S. E. W. A.

## L. U. NO. 18, LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

Editor:

I am forwarding the enclosed for publication in the WORKER.

J. T. RUNDEL,  
Recording Secretary.

Los Angeles, Calif., September 5, 1928.

Mr. A. Buckwalter, Business Manager,  
Local Union No. 743, I. B. E. W.,

Reading, Pa.

Dear Sir and Brother:

Your letter of August 20, 1928, relative to a fire alarm system, addressed to local No. 83, has been referred to Local No. 18 for reply.

The Degen Automatic Fire Alarm System was installed in the city of Los Angeles during the years of 1924 to 1927, after an extended period of research by experts and engineers under the direction of the city council.

The Degen Automatic Fire Alarm System



is practical, sturdy, vigilant and fulfills every demand of an efficient fire protection organization.

Like the majority of fire alarm systems used throughout the country, the Degen system is of the closed circuit type, but is designed for a common battery. And of more importance, it is equipped with the Degen Patented Grounding Device, which provides a means of receiving alarms over a circuit, even though that circuit may be broken, and this condition may obtain for an indefinite period without danger of losing an alarm.

#### Operation of Central Station

When an alarm is turned in from a fire box in any part of the city, the signal is received in duplicate on a paper tape of a double punch register or pen register. The alarm is also recorded upon the tape of the master register which automatically records the time of receiving. At the same time a single stroke bell strikes the number of the box, a red light lights on the line board or box circuit panel, indicating which circuit is operating, a red light indicates which register is working and a red light blinks on the chief operator's desk showing the number of the operating circuit and blinks the number of the box pulled.

The register and the line pilot lamps remain lighted until extinguished by the operator.

After the second round of the box is received and checked, the chief operator transmits the box number to all engine houses over the primary or gong circuits. All signals sent out over either the primary or secondary circuits are recorded on a paper tape of the recorder, which also automatically records the time of sending. Second, third, fourth or special signals are received and transmitted in the same manner.

Another special feature of the system is the method of testing the boxes in service without interfering with the pulling of a box while the operation is in progress. There is never a moment when the whole system is not operating at full efficiency.

#### Operation of Open Circuit

In case of an open circuit the pilot lamps light, indicating the number of the circuit, and an audible signal is received on a bell. Whether the ends of the open circuit are clear or grounded, the signals are received on each side of the break in a manner similar to that outlined above for normal operation. The only manipulation necessary on the part of the operator is the throwing over of certain switches, which puts the circuit in condition to receive the signals.

Should a ground develop on any circuit, audible and visual signals are given, indicating the particular circuit grounded. The particular circuit that is grounded or in trouble is switched over to an individual dynamometer and released from the common battery.

Fire box circuits and the primary and secondary or gong circuits are operated from 150 cells of 300 ampere hour batteries, which are on a floating charge, at all times through motor generator sets, supplying 100 volts and 1-10 of ampere.

The P. B. X. telephone board operated by the fire department controls the fire box telephone, engine house telephone and division chief's telephone circuits. These circuits are controlled by two sets of batteries of 24 cells, supplying 48 volts.

There are 81 fire box circuits in use at the present time, and six circuits comprise one panel or section of the board.

There are 30 primary and secondary circuits supplying the engine houses with the necessary signals transmitted from the central station.

The fire boxes are of the Gamewell type

with the Degen Automatic Grounding Device attached thereto as specified. They were made by the Gamewell Company, also by the Harrington Seaburg Company and are of the non-interfering type. There are at the present time 1,270 fire boxes in service in the city of Los Angeles.

Fire box panel boards, primary and secondary panel boards, dynamometer panels for circuits that are in trouble, all receiving tables equipped with double pen registers and indicating standards, chief operator's desk, wire chief's desk were made in Los Angeles under the design of Mr. Degen, engineer in charge. All other material and equipment was submitted to the lowest bidder as per city charter.

The underground cable system was devised and laid out in such a manner as to laterals for fire boxes, overhead terminals for aerial construction, that it was possible to close and operate all circuits without having the same circuit go through the same cable twice. This was done by installing red and green or duplicate cables, which were tied together by laterals for the underground or by aerial construction. In order to bring this system into effect it took 180 miles of cable with a conductor capacity ranging from 180 pair cable to a 10 pair cable.

Aerial construction for the system consisted of 325 miles of overhead construction of No. 10 and No. 12 hard drawn copper wire, and of 16 pin arm contacts. The wire leads run from three wire to 16 wire placement in order to close and complete circuits.

In addition to the above on the underground and aerial construction, the department installed over 11 police telephone exchanges and 600 police boxes, also teletype to all police substations. This was done while the construction was on for the fire department.

The central fire alarm station is a beautiful building located in one of the city parks, and so isolated as to give the full protection the station needs. All emergency apparatus and dual system of electrical energy for supplying the necessary current for the successful operation of the system are installed in the central station.

The Degen Automatic Fire Alarm System has proven very efficient in its operation in this city and engineers have been generous with their praise. The National Board of Fire Underwriters have expressed approval of the system.

Members of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers were employed during the period of construction and some are now employed in its operation.

All construction work was done in accordance with Chapter No. 499 of the state law, also general order No. 64, which governs overhead construction and cable installation. The system was constructed to conform to the National Board of Fire Underwriters' rules governing fire alarm systems.

Fraternally,

F. W. BARTHOLOMEW,

Member L. U. No. 18.

#### L. U. NO. 46, SEATTLE, WASH.

Editor:

One of our former letters gave a brief resume of the work accomplished by our organization committee and in this same letter we endeavored to tell the Brothers of our success through co-operation, believing that through co-operation we can succeed best and believing also that it is possible for the boss and the employee to mingle socially to the end that they may the better understand each other we shall make this another letter on co-operation.

Seattle has, as I presume most cities have, an Electrical Club, composed of men from all walks of the electrical industry. It is

not unusual for employers of labor to organize for mutual interest, and for the good of the industry, and in my opinion it is well that they do so.

However, it is somewhat unusual and is very gratifying for an employers' organization to give any thought, at least in a complimentary way, to their employees as an organization. The fact that they realize that the worker and his organization is a part of the industry and that they chose the Monday before Labor Day to ask the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers as their guests for that particular day, and in addition to that to take charge of their program, tells most convincingly that both capital and labor have traveled a long way in the last few years, despite the crepe hangers on both sides of the fence, and that they will eventually develop a basis of co-operation founded on mutual interest.

The electrical workers chose George Early, secretary of the Building Trades Council, as the speaker of the day and he traced the history and progress of the labor movement for the past few decades. "First, when there was no labor movement, when each mechanic owned his own tools and materials, and was both employer and employee, when long hours and small pay was the rule; then the Knights of Labor philosophy that there were only two groups composing society, one the worker and the other the boss, with the result the spirit of class hatred; and then the American Federation of Labor and its leader, Samuel Gompers, preaching co-operation."

That policy of co-operation has and is bearing fruit. We have less trouble in the country than ever before. In Seattle this has been particularly true. This spirit of co-operation and tolerance has been of great benefit to both groups and to the community as a whole.

Organized labor does not think in terms of wages alone. Its objective is human happiness, and its every effort and every thought to reach that goal, whether it is wages, working conditions, child amendment act, workmen's compensation law, a shorter workday or the five-day week.

The five-day week is no longer a matter of theory. Improved machinery and improved materials have made it necessary in order that work may be distributed to all. For instance, the American Woolen Mills have always been opposed to organized labor and they have a policy of long hours for several months of the year, which results in over-production, and then cease operation until the market takes up the slack. This policy of over-production, with the employees out of employment for part of the year, is not good for business as a whole as the workers' purchasing power to that extent is restricted.

This policy that you have of the employer and the employees sitting down together and earnestly trying to understand each other's problems is based upon that American Federation of Labor policy, co-operation, and it is a policy that is bound to succeed, as it means mutual interests.

When Mr. R. M. Boykin, president of the Seattle Electric Club, concluded the meeting with the announcement that there would be no meeting on the following Monday in honor of Labor Day it would not have been much of a surprise to have him instruct his members to fall in line behind the local union if we were still following the practice of the time-honored Labor Day parade.

However, the fact that the industry in its entirety, regardless of the feelings that individually they might possess, is willing to sit down and break bread with their



employees as an organization is indicative that through co-operation they will solve their problems. W. C. LINDELL.

### L. U. NO. 58, DETROIT, MICH.

Editor:

At one of the largest meetings in the history of Local Union No. 58 of Detroit, Mich., the members almost unanimously decided to take out a \$1,500 policy in the Union Cooperative Insurance Company for each member of the local, and put into effect insurance of over three million dollars. Mr. E. J. (Boomer) Davis explained the co-operative insurance to the members and in no small way was influential in having insurance placed in Local Union No. 58. The members as a whole decided that the \$1,500 policy in the Union Cooperative Insurance Company was a surer and safer method than the one-dollar assessment levied on each member when any member dies.

We hope that the members at large in the different locals will take note of what Detroit is doing in the insurance line and get behind the co-operative insurance movement which is run entirely by International Officers, thereby making it a success.

Work has "slowed down" considerably in Detroit and we feel that we will not be able to take care of the large number of travellers that have come in here during last summer. One good sign we have in Detroit is that our hall is crowded to capacity at almost every meeting.

Hoping that this message may be of interest to the Brothers at large, I remain, C. W. SPAIN.

### L. U. NO. 81, SCRANTON, PA.

Editor:

Well, boys, September is nearly gone and it is the beginning of much cooler weather in this territory, and as usual most of the members of No. 81 are getting very little time, with nothing in view to speak of.

It beats the cards how slack work keeps up, and I hear it is the program all over the United States. My idea of the thing is that this being the machine age and new machinery on every job accounts for so many men being idle.

If this keeps up the building trades mechanics will have to have \$30 per day in order to break even. I know for one thing, I averaged a little over \$4.50 per day last year and believe me that means slipping and there are others who did not get that much. We all hope things will pick up very soon.

I received a letter from Brother Willard Barber, honorary secretary of Pennsylvania State Electrical Workers' Association, and he finds things very dull wherever he has been. The Pennsylvania State Electrical Workers' Association officers met in Scranton a short time ago, namely, Brother L. F. Clark of Harrisburg, Brother Parks of Allentown, Brother Lou Fowler of Philadelphia, who is a wide-awake business agent and on his toes at all times. The meeting was called to ratify present business pertaining to a license law for Pennsylvania. Brother Daley, of Local Union No. 81, was also present and it was a very interesting meeting.

Local Union No. 81 took part in the Labor Day parade and made a creditable showing under the marshals of Brother Fred Siebecker. Brother Joe Culkin was elected president a few meetings ago, also Fred Gobel was appointed on the executive board, also Brother Joe Brazil is a member of the executive board, which will make up a good set of officers. Brother Daley's

wife is out of the hospital and coming through in great shape. Brother Frank Hackett, our treasurer, has been away on a vacation, which left him feeling much better. Brother Ed. Mitter, an old war horse, is our vice president.

The ten-story medical arts building has not started for the electricians at this date. It has gone up eight stories without a foot of conduit being installed, showing that it likely will be a smoke house job. I hope there will be room for all the idle boys. Well, this is about all for this time.

RUSTY.

### L. U. NO. 83, LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

Editor:

Dialogue overheard by the writer between the business agent and a scissor-bill wireman:

"Are you the wireman on this job?"  
"is my name. I would like to get acquainted with you. How are things going, anyway? Plenty hot today."

"It sure is and things are rotten. Dis boss of mine said he had to figure this job cheap so he could keep me working. But I gotta work nine hours for a dollar less dough than I been gitten."

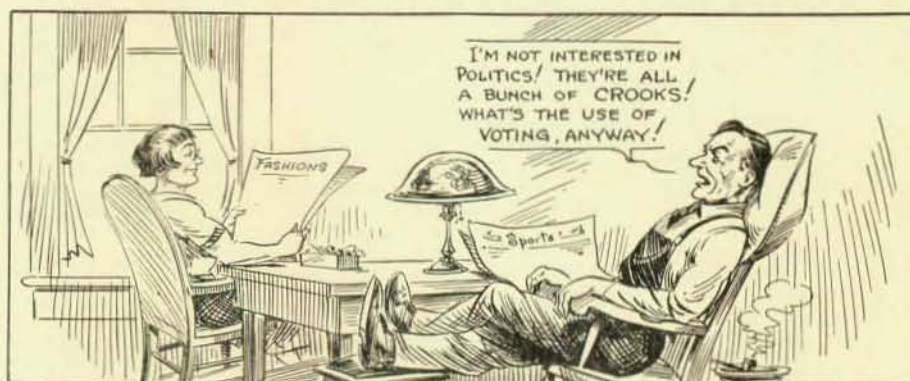
"And, boy, dat guy is pounden me on de tail every minet. Dis business is gittin' ta be de razzberry. Got so nowadays a feller's got to have 'is own car ta hawl da pipe on an' dey want ya to supply da step ladders, pipe vice, hickey and half-inch stock and dies, work nine hours and put dis job in at less dan 40 cents an outlet."

"Wid all da notchen, borin' and cuttin' a guy's gotta do fer da lousy seven bucks a day it's enough ta make a guy go ta pick and shovel."

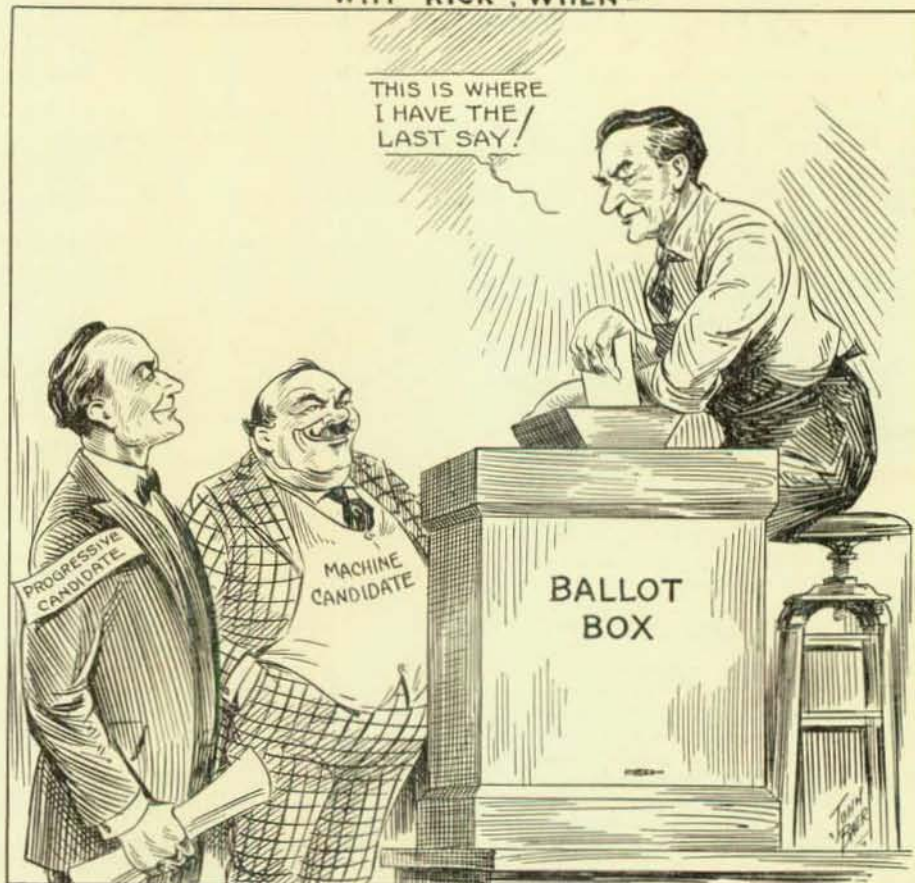
"Why only last week de boss make da crack dat he is goin' ta put da shop on piece work. Can yuh imagin' that?"

"If it wasn't fur dat heap I got to pay for and I got hooked on a lot and put a shack on it and de wife and kids—hain't feelin' so well and I'm broke and I git out of town."

## THE VOTER IS THE JUDGE AND JURY!



WHY KICK, WHEN—



YOU'RE THE JUDGE!



"Why don't you stay here and make it a regular town?"

"How are yuh gonna do that?"

"Why, that's easy. All you have to do is to join the local and induce the boys that are working with you to do likewise and it will not be very long before you will be enjoying a saving wage and humane working conditions."

"Aw, it can't be done. Anyway, I belonged ta tha local back in Timbuctoo and I got an awful raw deal."

"Why, that's too bad. Maybe I can help to straighten matters out for you. What happened?"

"Well, ya see it was like dis:

"Da bunch pulled a strike and I heard dat a lotta guys was sneeking back to work after we was out about a week, so I goes back meself, and de boss promises me steady work. Well, dey hauls me up before the executive board an' because I couldn't name da guys wot sneaked back dey slap a \$500 fine on me and da next week dey wins da strike; I has ta git outa town."

"Anyway, wot kin de local do fer me?"

"My friend, it can do many, many things for you."

"Wot, fer instance?"

"By joining Local No. 83 of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers you come into a body of men whose sole aim is, through collective bargaining, to raise your wages from time to time as living costs go up. To lessen hours of labor, as the labor saving machines are introduced into our work, that has tremendously increased production so that we will all have a chance to work to live. This is being brought about through conciliation and arbitration with our employers. Strikes are getting to be a thing of the past."

"With a uniform wage scale your employer is better able to figure his work. Through a uniform number of hours per day for labor he is able to estimate and not guess-ta-mate."

"Local Union No. 83 maintains an electrical school so that its members can be more proficient in their trade."

"The association with your fellow workmen at our meeting and by entering into the debates and discourses will improve your mind. It will awaken you to the affairs of the nation."

"We have a sick benefit of \$10 a week. You are insured for \$1,000 after five years in the Brotherhood at the cheapest rate in the nation."

"We have an old age pension that pays you \$40 per month after you are 65 years old and have been in the Brotherhood 20 years in continuous good standing."

"You have the friendships, camaraderie and fraternity of your fellow union electrical workers."

"Put it all in a sentence, a membership in the I. B. E. W. is an insurance against low wages, intolerable working conditions, ignorance, the poor house, and potters field."

"Gee, dat's fine. How much will it cost me ta join?"

"Twenty dollars."

"How much are the dues?"

"Four dollars and seventy-five cents a month."

"Gee, dat's plenty steep. Too much money."

"Say, de yuh suppose yuh could slip me in fer nuttin'?"

"No; I hardly think I could do that, and, besides, it wouldn't be quite fair to the rest of the boys. The four, six bits you pay for dues goes for insurance, sick benefit, hall rent, to pay the men who give all their time trying to help you. Every penny is accounted for and not one goes to waste."

"Sign your name on this application and in time to come you will thank me for showing you the way out of your present tough position."

## HELP PORTO RICO AND FLORIDA

**President Green has issued  
an appeal to all labor bodies  
in America to give and give  
freely to the Red Cross for  
hurricane relief.**

"Naw, I don't think so."

"All right. Let me have your name and address so that I can send you some of our literature."

"John Scissorbill, 13 Mike's Blind Alley, city."

"Thanks."

"Well, I been a thinkin' it over, Mr. Business Agent, and yuh know, da say yuh kin never organize Los Angeles."

"But, in case yuh do and I see da rest of 'em all going in, I join meself. I got ta get ta work now; I am seven outlets behind, talkin' to yuh."

Instinctively, my fingers closed over a short piece of three-quarter. But they relaxed—knowing there must be some other way. But, tell me, Brother; tell me.

J. E. (FLEA) MACDONALD.

## L. U. NO. 84, ATLANTA, GA.

Editor:

Well, here we are again. Not very much to report, but will try to give all the news from Local Union No. 84 we know.

We still have a few Brothers loafing and several on the sick list.

Our Labor Day parade was certainly a great success. I think it the best parade ever held in this city. The electrical workers—Locals No. 613 and 84—won second prize and felt we were entitled to first prize, but this went to the garment workers.

We had about 250 members of both locals here in the parade, dressed in white uniforms. We didn't have a float this year, as we thought it better to spend our time and money in getting ourselves all dolled up.

Our quartet probably was the biggest attraction of the parade, although the ladies auxiliary made a real good showing. The quartet rode in a big truck, piano included.

The ladies of the auxiliary rode in a large bus—there were about 75 of them, all dressed in white uniforms; certainly was a

pretty sight, so many good looking ladies in such snappy uniforms. You know Atlanta is widely known for the beauty of its gentler sex. We are sure they were a big advertisement for our organization as well as helping us win the prize.

Our auxiliary is certainly doing some real good work—in visiting the sick, furnishing flowers, etc., also in having entertainments of different kinds. There have been several surprise parties held in celebrating wedding anniversaries. Also several picnics, one picnic which every one especially enjoyed, was held at Tallulah Falls, Ga., about 100 miles from Atlanta in the heart of the North Georgia mountains.

I am enclosing a picture of our picnic party taken at Tallulah Falls, also a picture of Mrs. Frank Winters, president of the auxiliary; please publish if you can spare the space.

Brother Dan Tracy was a recent visitor



to our local; we are always glad to have Brother Tracy with us.

Brother F. H. Benefield is back with us again.

At our last meeting Brother Paul Weir and Brother J. S. Hughes of Local No. 613 visited our local. Both gave us a good talk. Brother Elder gave us a real good talk.

Our attendance has been very good lately, but could easily be better. Lots of Brothers seem to forget their duty and the importance of attending the meetings.

In reporting from our recent state political campaign, labor was successful in re-electing Luther Still to the legislature, but unsuccessful in electing a new governor. The present governor being a millionaire with the desire to remain in office, naturally a candidate without money didn't have a chance.

W. L. MARRUT.

## L. U. NO. 98, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Editor:

Philadelphia sure has the skates on the run! It is a positive fact that Baltimore, with their Enterprise Electric Co. (I suppose you have heard of this clever system), has sent a considerable number here—only to meet with disappointment. Practically all of the larger construction work is organized. They then travel on, possibly to Camden. Again they meet defeat, as Camden local sure knows how to handle them. Hence it looks like another march to the sea, where they are drowned.

Our Building Trades Council is a great





help, but a considerable amount of credit is due our business representative, Lou Fowler. He knows, and applies sound business tactics. We must not forget our diligent worker, George Webb, secretary. Every year conditions appear brighter.

Nevertheless, in my opinion there is one thing seriously lacking in our International Brotherhood. In fact, so serious that it may mean disaster to all concerned in the electrical industry. Namely, the present apprentice system. If not corrected it is the old story of supply and demand.

We in Philadelphia maintain a rigid apprentice system. We do not allow any more than two apprentices to five mechanics. In other divisions of our Brotherhood I understand the apprentices exceed the mechanics. Now, Brothers, if this is true it will mean more mechanics walking the streets, consequently a reduction in our living standards.

If all the press secretaries would get together and explain through this WORKER, advantages that would be available with less apprentices in the field, I believe a strict apprenticeship system should be adopted at our next International Convention.

Hoping, with great expectations, for a favorable response from other locals.

WILLIAM C. JOHNSON.

#### L. U. NO. 103, BOSTON, MASS.

Editor:

Boston remains, as usual, in the same place and center of the baked bean industry and some of the boys are fortunate these days if they even get their beans regularly. Three of our Brothers have just become participants to the new International pension. They are Hans Eilenberg, Thomas Power and Jess Webb. These Brothers were fighting for the cause of labor when a good many of us were playing marbles or riding in our perambulators. In those days, carrying a card meant no job, if the boss knew it, and after a meeting a fellow had to chip in to pay the expenses. Unionism in those days was a hardship, but with their shoulders to the wheel, thank God their spirits were not broken. The big Brotherhood we enjoy today was developed from shoulders like theirs.

James Duncan, one of the oldest vice presidents of the American Federation of Labor, passed beyond at his home in Quincy on September 17. At his funeral a large number of labor men were present. Our own International President, James P. Noonan, showed reverence by his presence. While in the city President Noonan had a short conference with our district International Officers.

As press secretary of a local I believe the title should be changed to pressure secretary, and this is my reason for recommending the change: About nine-tenths of the Brothers, due to natural causes, like to see something in print about themselves, particularly if it is complimentary, once in a while. They almost tell you so—by that I mean they take you to one side, give you an earful of something which could be yelled from the house-tops, add a little mystery and perhaps suggest that you might use it. Then, when they realize something is printed and their percentage has gone up 25 points, they take you to one side again and rip you up the back for telling some decent truth about them. They then swear to the crowd that you were never told, or else told in confidence, or it was put in entirely different from the way you were told or something and, of course, you were not to mention their name. Well, I am convinced the title pressure secretary would be more appropriate.

I have no particular axe to grind, but, gee! I do admire consistency.

Goody.

## The Value of Periodical Physical Examinations

By J. Rozier Biggs, M. D., Medical Director  
Union Cooperative Insurance Association

The value of a physical examination at least once a year cannot be overestimated. It is even better to be examined once every six months. Many sudden deaths could be averted or postponed for years if everyone would "take stock," so to speak, of his physical condition at stated periods.

If you have investments in stocks or bonds you examine them from time to time to determine whether they have increased or depreciated in value. If you are a merchant, you check your stock each season and weed out the faulty, undesirable and unseasonable portions. If you drive an automobile and are going on a trip of one hundred miles or more, you have an automobile mechanic "go over" the car to be



DR. J. ROZIER BIGGS

sure that the brakes are safe, that the oiling system is efficient and that there is sufficient water in the radiator and enough gasoline in the tank. If you purchase a thoroughbred horse or dog or any other animal of value, you have it examined by a veterinarian to determine if you are getting real value for your money and to be sure that the animal is in sound health.

Then why, in heaven's name, do you not take the same care of your own physical being? Is your health of less value and importance than successful stock and bond buying, safe transportation, or gratifying animal fancying? Absolutely no! Your good health is the most important thing in life to you. Therefore, conserve it.

Periodical physical examinations will help you to live longer and feel better while you are living, if you will follow out the advice given to you by your examining physician. Many persons have had a physical defect brought to their attention for the first time by being examined for life insurance and the defect discovered before it was too late to correct it. Many lives are no doubt saved by advice given by medical examiners for insurance companies.

If you do not want to pay for a physical examination—apply for some additional life insurance each year and the insurance company will pay for your examination; but whether you apply for insurance or not—  
**DO NOT FAIL TO BE PHYSICALLY EXAMINED AT LEAST ONCE A YEAR!**

#### L. U. NO. 124, KANSAS CITY, MO.

Editor:

The meeting of the Apprentice Club last Thursday evening, September 6, was in every way the most successful ever held. This club is a real live organization and one can see in the remarkable order and discipline of the meetings a sincere appreciation of the organized efforts of this local union to provide the members of this club a means of obtaining an education.

At the request of the enrollment committee of the educational board, Mr. Shanks principal of the Lathrop Trade School, honored the Apprentice Club with his presence last Thursday evening, to explain the program which his school has outlined for the coming year, which he did in a very interesting manner. There was something about his talk, that seemed to win the good will of every one present. He emphasized the fact that every tradesman should avail himself of the opportunity being offered by our city to familiarize himself with the technique of his particular trade and also made it very clear that there should be no embarrassment on the part of anyone because of his age or the length of time he may have spent at his trade. Another point upon which he paid particular stress, was the necessity of a thorough knowledge of the elementary principles of any trade, particularly the electrical trade, and added, that in nearly every case of failure, the cause could be traced to the lack of this elementary knowledge and training.

Mr. Shanks appeared very well impressed with the enthusiasm displayed by the apprentices, and when asked the question if a special class for our members could be obtained, he replied; "You can have anything you desire, not only a special class, but any instructor or any period."

"You are to be congratulated," he continued, "For your united efforts to advance the members and especially the junior members of your organization."

There are approximately 60 members enrolled in the two classes, mathematics and electricity, and instructed by Professor Miller, mathematics, and Professor Kriley, electricity. The classes have divided themselves into two branches known as the Watts and the Ohms, each vying for the dinner to be given at the end of the term by the team having the poorest attendance to the team having the best attendance. So much for the school and the results of the efforts of the educational board.

Many members have expressed their pleasure at seeing Brother Russ Hughes serving as foreman and attendance secretary in the place of Brother Hilligoss who is kept busy with his school duties.

Much appreciation, thanks and consideration are expressed by the officers and members of the local for the marked improvement in the addition of the business agent's office with its attractive lighting and olive maroon stippled walls that are indeed restful to the eyes, spotless floors, comfortable furniture and principally the arrangements that keep the office exclusive and protect the officer from having a motley mob hanging and sprawling all over his desk. All due credit for this marked improvement goes wholly to a member whose interest has laid with this local for many and many a year, and now serving as the "Father of the Trustees," Brother Neil Callahan.

Someone stopped long enough to figure out how many more working days one would get in the year if we worked the five day week. Try it yourself, it's surprising indeed.

Some other one stopped long enough to consider the out of town Brothers, and



wishes to say "hello" to all of them by this method.

And above all "watch the glee club."  
E. W. FINGER.

L. U. NO. 211, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

Editor:

"He that complies against his will  
Is of his own opinion still,  
Which he may adhere to, yet disown  
For reasons to himself best known."

They tell a story here about one of our colored citizens on the "north side" viewing friend wife strolling down the street draped lovingly on the arm of "Bad Bill"—known for his quick temper. A friend standing nearby, who had taken in the situation, asked him: "Is you satisfied?" To which "Old Blue," replied: "I'se satisfied, but I'se not contented!"

That's about the position of Local No. 211. We lost the decision with the hoisting engineers in the trade jurisdiction dispute on using a tractor operated by one of our members on the Convention Hall job.

Granting the engineers' charter gives them the right to hoist all building material to the various decks on an operation, still we feel that it does not apply to this case as here it was used as part of the process of installing electrical conduits (as explained in our letter in the September JOURNAL). It may be that International Vice President, Brother E. F. Kloter, has information that we are lacking, but that will be straightened out in the second round as the engineers claim they are going to "man" the tractor, if it is used in pulling the cables. We'll see!

Quite a few of our members, due to dull building conditions here, had taken out traveling cards and found employment in various parts of the state through the spirit of co-operation existing in our state electrical workers' association, but it seems as though old lady luck just won't be good, for when we thought we had a chance to fold up some of the chairs in the recreation room, "bang!" everything finished up at once and now they are home again listening to what the wild waves are saying.

Word has gone out that the Seaside Hotel will erect a new 10-story addition of steel and concrete construction. The ground floor will contain the lower lounge, a convention room 50 by 50 feet, bath house, locker and shower rooms, barber shop, beauty parlor, recreation room and children's play room. On the second floor will be a larger convention room, 60 by 84 feet, the main lounge, offices and lobby space. The next eight floors will be used for sleeping purposes, having a total of 80 rooms and baths. The Morton Hotel, rumor has it, has purchased the Hotel Southern to make room for a seven-story addition of steel and concrete. Features of the addition include a tiled swimming pool, fish aquarium in which will be placed various species of sea and freshwater fish, a large club room equipped with indoor forms of recreation on ground floor. The second floor will contain a large room finished in Colonial style and equipped with a fireplace. It has been named "John Morton Hall," in honor of John Morton, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. It will be used for concerts, musicals, card parties and convention meetings. The next five stories will be sleeping floors and will contain 55 rooms and baths. The roof will contain the auditorium or "Crow's Nest," which will be in keeping with the general design of a ship's crow'snest. Lighting fixtures will be suspended by rope ladders and the ceiling of the dome painted to resemble constellations of stars. To the above I know some of the Brothers will quote that old wheeze: "Live, horse, and you'll get grass!"

Brother Michael J. Givnin, a member of

## On every job—

*There's a laugh or two!*

*We certainly like this one by Duke, of L. U. No. 245, Toledo, and especially the last line! By the way, what's become of Oggie?*

My hat's off to the scientist radio guy, and all his strange inventions;  
These modern times the radio, has gained the world's attentions.  
In olden times when one would roam, it was horse back or a sleigh  
Would Columbus recognize this place, if he were here today?

And he was quite a traveler, and explored a lot they say,  
For 'twas he that brought his little crew, to the shore of the U. S. A.  
But nowadays it's different, the old world's at one's door;  
In a minute now by radio you can go from shore to shore.

The concerts that our fathers heard, and would sometimes pay a dollar,  
Today we sit at home with ease, and hear them in our parlor;  
Manhattan or jolly ol' England, it matters not; if they have a station  
One simple twist of the rheostat, brings in a foreign nation.

The dances please the younger folk, and there's baseball for the fan,  
And prize fights through the ether wave, that stays the married man;  
The brokers hear the stock report; morning exercises suit the ladies;  
Dramas for the serious, bed time stories for the babies.  
The Scotch all like the radio, it furnishes him protection,  
On Sunday now he goes to church, and don't worry about the collection.

DUKE.

*Most all our regular correspondents to this column seem to have deserted us and we'll have to fill it up ourselves. Gosh, don't know what we would do if it wasn't for the telephone girls. Not that they send us in jokes—they help out in another way, like the line-men and Scotchmen.*

A couple of the Brothers were going down the street the other day and one of them saw a pretty girl and tried to start a flirtation.

"Guess that must be a telephone girl," remarked his buddy.

"Why do you think so?" the first wire-patcher rejoined.

"She didn't answer when you said 'hello.'"

Another of the telephone sisterhood was on her vacation. One day when she was out fishing someone in another boat called out "Hello!"

Just then a bob of her cork told her she had a bite.

"Line's busy," she answered, and hawled in the fish.

The old lady came out of a half doze as the train approached a station. "Where are we, Bobby?" she asked.

"I don't know, grandma."

"But didn't the conductor call out something just now?"

"No, grandma; he just stuck his head inside the door and sneezed."

"Bobby," she exclaimed, "quickly help me with these things! This is Oshkosh."

### The Business Agent

By CARL MORTON,

In "Chattanooga Labor World."

The B. A. of a union  
He hasn't much to do;  
Just reads the daily paper  
And loaf's the whole day through.

He comes down in the morning  
And the gang gives him a stare,  
And some dude will whisper:  
"He isn't on the square."

He goes back into the office,  
To begin his daily task,  
While a guy who claims to know him  
Paints a picture of his past.

And, judging from the picture  
This guy will try to paint,  
He is everything what is  
And some things what he ain't.

"He keeps the home guards working,  
Because they've got a pull."  
Tells the bummers there is no job,  
Which they always say is "bull."

They all have hard luck stories  
Which he has to listen to,  
Of how they walked forty miles  
Without a thing to do.

He ought to be a banker,  
Or his money grow on trees,  
So's to help out everybody  
That's getting over speers.

But he gets a common salary,  
Does all the dirty work,  
And never gets any credit,  
They say he is a shirk.

But there is one thing certain,  
And I swear it true to God:  
I hope he stays in office—  
I wouldn't have his job.

*Some of the Brothers who tell these Scotch stories are just envious, and will wish they were Scotch themselves when they read this tale of the moors.*

### Scotch Whiskey

A visitor to a sparsely populated district in Scotland was inquiring of his host as to the amenities of the locality. "How far distant is the nearest doctor?" asked he. "Ten miles and a bittock," replied the host.

"Dear me," said the visitor; "that's very awkward. How do you do when any one turns suddenly ill?"

"Ou, just gie him a glass o' whusky."

"But if a glass of whiskey has not the desired effect, what then?"

"We just gie him anither ane."

"But what if two does not set him right?"

"Well, we just gie him three, or mebbe fower; and if that's no eneuch, we fill him fou' and pit him till his bed."

"Yes, yes, but if whiskey given in any quantity will not cure him?"

"Ou, well, then, sir," gravely replied the Scot, "if whusky winna cure a man, he's no worth curin', an' may weel be latten slip."

### Of The Same Mind

Magistrate: It seems strange to me that you could keep on robbing that enormous corporation for so long without being caught.

The Prisoner (brightly): Well, the corporation was pretty busy itself.



the Brotherhood for the past 25 years is at present in a hospital in Philadelphia, where he has undergone a treatment of blood transfusion. Dr. Curran, medical examiner for L. U. No. 211, informs us that the treatment may have to be repeated. Brother Ed. Martin, Sr., chairman of our sick committee, issued a call for volunteers and eight Brothers responded but were rejected by the hospital, which insisted on using one of its professionals—at \$50 a treatment. Brother Givnin mentioned in particular the kindness shown him by Mrs. Clayton and Mrs. Rawlings, wives of members of L. U. No. 98, Philadelphia, visiting him and providing baskets of fruit and flowers. Pay the old boy a visit. He's been a good scout. G. M. S.

#### L. U. NO. 226, TOPEKA, KANS.

Editor:

After enjoying over 40 years of single blessedness our old friend, H. F. Warren, has gone and thrown his freedom away and got married. No more will we see Hervie's smiling face on the street corners late at night, for now he is like the rest of us, a staid old married man.

Speaking of married men, etc., brings up the question as to who is the party to the contract to sacrifice his or her freedom. When the girl lives at home with mamma she wears what mamma tells her to—maybe, but when the man lives at home in his boarding house he wears what he wants to—if he has it—but when they get married the girl wears what he wants her to, and the man wears what his wife tells him to, which is as it should be.

Labor Day is past and Topeka had a very successful celebration, outside of the fact that our parade was marred by a ball-up which caused it to move in two widely separated sections. But every one did his best and the celebration at the park was carried through in fine shape under the able leadership of a wire-twister, Brother Bill Dowling. More than one has complimented the electricians for possessing such a good manager, and we are proud of him.

One of the principal features of the day was the race for the men over 50. While Brother Goldsmith didn't win—he got a cram—he sure showed some speed.

Our float didn't get first prize because the carpenters' did, and I think that's a mighty good reason. The floats were graded for ability to best exemplify the craft and its progress, so while ours outshone the rest for beauty and originality we were graded second and received a \$50 prize for our trouble.

The carpenters' float represented first construction of 1829—a log cabin, well constructed as only a union carpenter can do, and the other half of the float represented a ten-story steel building under construction, with forms and struts, elevator equipped with dump car and chute, also sack and cement and miniature crushed rock. Yes, although we did our damndest the carpenters beat us fairly.

Organized labor in Kansas holds the balance of power in the coming election as far as governor is concerned, and can elect who they choose if we only stand together, and while Clyde Reed, for the Republicans, has promised us a lot, he admits that he is still tied to Henry Allen's industrial court, which is a black mark in his favor. Ex-Congressman Little has promised to repeal this law if he is elected, so we labor-skates ought to make up our minds whom we intend to support and then stick to him.

The prison labor situation is another serious issue in Kansas and should be of interest to us all. J. R. WOODHULL.

#### L. U. NO. 245, TOLEDO, OHIO

Editor:

Here again is that long, tiresome nonsense from that pest down in Toledo that suffers writer's cramps just to make your life miserable; and I think that my Christmas present to both you and the members here will be silence from me. Very appropriate, don't you think? But, like the fellow who goes over the falls says, "Let's finish it." We, here in Toledo, have heard so many reports of progress without accomplishments lately that I am not going to say that we are progressing so rapidly. We are working every day and that is progress in that line, but we have not to date accomplished anything on our increase in wages and that at this time is the one thing that the members of Local Union No. 245 would consider a real accomplishment.

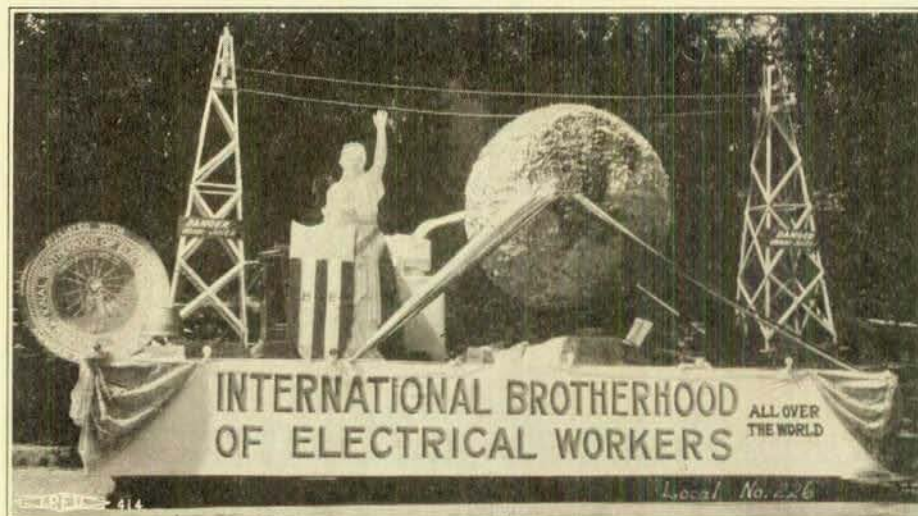
Our daily papers carry articles stating that our light company has enjoyed an eight million dollar increase in business over the same period of last year. Simply another case where those that produce do not share in the gains. Why have the laboring men grown to believe that they should receive more for their product than they did years ago when living conditions were cheaper? Don't they have shoes on their feet and on the feet of their families, and don't they have fresh, wholesome food for the hungry children, nourishment for themselves, clothes for their backs and an old discarded auto-

mobile for their Sunday pleasure? What more could you poor miserable slaves of the capitalist want? Some of you even have some gasoline occasionally for that car. Shame on you. Would you bite the hand that feeds you? Would you corrupt the better management, the better organization, like the one that employs you and makes these conditions possible by asking for more money? Shame on you. Don't they give you a crust of bread from each of their banquets? They allow you to drink from their ocean of prosperity; but don't throw stones in it. They have spent years of their life and millions of their money to make you comfortably in want. They have taken a burden off your shoulders by choosing your form of government for you; they have succeeded in setting a fixed price on your labor and then arranging your rent, shoes, and other commodities of life so that you can easily put each dollar you earn back into circulation and into their pockets again and yet you ungrateful working men expect greater favors such as a chance to live as you would like with enough to eat and wear.

Their success, gentlemen, is purely due to organization. They deal collectively, while the producers of these vast fortunes are still trying to live up to their teachings. They tell you that you should not organize; it isn't right to dictate to the boss through the channel of organization, and if you do the boogie man will get you. And yet you pay rent to a real estate association, you buy your food from the grocers' and butchers' association; you buy your shoes and clothing from organization and never look to see if it has been produced by a labor organization. Your coal is bought from a coal organization that imports rats from all over the world to produce it. No matter what you go to buy or what you have in your home, it has been purchased either directly or indirectly through some association or organization that has made the owner of the factory that bears his name rich, and the product has been manufactured by underpaid, underfed workers, unorganized. Those companies that comprise the public utilities group are allowed by law to place a fixed price upon their product and in addition the gas and light are allowed a ready-to-serve charge which in itself will take care of their overhead expense, giving a clean, dirty profit for their product.

And the same court of justice that makes that law and pronounces it a just profit says that it is unlawful for any working man to join or belong to any organization that will endeavor to place a fixed price on the labor that he sells to his employer. That is the difference between a law for the workers and a law for the merchants and manufacturers. One is strewn with roses and dividends and the other is strewn with injunctions and imprisonment and yet 60 per cent of the laboring men that are organized and wear buttons, particularly you electrical workers, sit at home on your meeting nights and are contented to allow the other 40 per cent to carry on your burdens so that you can find fault with the way they are taken care of. Set your alarm Brothers. Let it ring and hail the great awakening.

The laboring men could, in four years, place a working man in every office of the United States Government if they would only organize for themselves and use the official weapon granted you in the constitution of the United States—the ballot. Your votes are now cast in support of the candidate who represents the very body of men who are determined to whip you into shape legally. Every working man's party has



PRIZE WINNING LABOR DAY FLOAT AT TOPEKA—A BEAUTY—FOR WHICH PHOTOGRAPH WE ARE INDEBTED TO J. R. WOODHULL, P. S.



died because the other side wanted it to die. Their governing is all done before election. After election it is simply a matter of drifting along in harmony until the other party wins your confidence and are elected and then it means four more years of political soft soap to gain you back again, and in the meantime you do not consider yourself. There are two parties, the Democratic and the Republican, and if you don't vote for either of them then they tell you that the greatest famine is about to take place, industries will all close, banks will quit doing business, Santa Claus will kill his reindeers and what not. That is politics. But if you should vote for a laboring party, that is socialism, bolshevism. So that fear is again aroused and you drift back to that old party and the shops don't close and the famine don't materialize and the banks don't close. It's just like one big bedtime story.

We have men here who have been members for years that sneak up to a meeting about every four months and shove their dues through the door and rush out sweating for fear that the company will hear that he was up to the hall. When the company has any kind of a gathering they are the first ones there and have the chairs all arranged for the officials to sit down, all interest, and the life of the party. As Moran and Mack would say, "What causes that?" We have other members who seldom miss a meeting and are all ears and attention and when the company gives one of their free blowouts for a dollar are never there for fear that some one of his buddies would see him and tell him about it the next day and these boys' dues are not sent in by someone else or mailed.

Yet, there is no reason why these men, all of them, could not mix just as well at either gathering whether it is a company or union meeting. Why should not a man hobnob with the bosses after working hours or the boss call on the men if he so desired without that usual feeling that he is being picked out by his friends as a man that the devil would not associate with? That is the wrong feeling. There should be close harmony between a man and his immediate superior. But there are a few that are, it seems, jealous—I think that is it—and when a man is seen talking to the boss during or after working hours, make that man's life miserable. Here it is a custom of the jealous ones to give two sharp whistles resembling very much the call of the not-so-bright school boy to his companion, meaning "teacher's pet." Only here it has a more severe meaning and has had an influence in keeping the men and the boss apart. This should be discontinued for the boss and the men should be the best of friends. The men here, with few exceptions, speak well of their boss and vice versa. But these whistling romeos with this jealous nature keep them as far apart as Doorn and Berlin is to the Kaiser. We need the bosses' help, not only the wagon bosses' help but all of their help, but first we must give friendliness and then ask for friendliness without strings attached. Our success depends on their co-operation and their success awaits our co-operation. Where there is no friendship can we expect confidence?

I believe that our bosses would pinch-hit for us if we would throw a pitched ball and not curve it with a boomerang intent, and that goes to the top of the official family. I know that there are a lot of you that won't enjoy this article, but I do not write from dictation but try to build this correspondence from my own general knowledge of the true conditions existing here. So if you are sore about this go out and bring

in one of those guys who don't attend meetings and if there are enough there to protest my article then elect someone as press secretary with a more mild way of expressing his opinion.

Vacations are practically over now and we don't hear so much about the one that got away or the fast flivvers. Ed Gregoiry has returned from Canada where he circled for two weeks returning finally with the announcement that there is a noticeable difference between bottled in bond beverage and bottled in barn beverage. He was accompanied by his wife and Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Buchanan. Buck says that he didn't see anything interesting in Canada. I haven't heard what was the cause of Oscar's blindness those two weeks.

Harry Shultz, after having the misfortune of losing his life companion, has recently returned from his old home at Portsmouth, Ohio, where he has placed his three children in the home of his sister. Harry being of a home loving nature is finding it hard to accustom himself to this new loneliness.

Local Union No. 245, of Toledo, Ohio, wishes to extend its sympathy to the Brothers of Camden, N. J., through the loss of their friend and Brother, Shaub. His brother in flesh, L. C. Shaub, is a member of No. 245 and his many friends here prompt the sending of these consoling words.

Brother Peter Calahan is confined to a little cot in a local hospital awaiting the healing of two bad burns on his right arm, the results of getting affectionate with 6,900 volts recently.

It is very easy to start a sob story agoing here now, simply ask any of Gale Brown's men where they got the truck they are using, then keep going. You fellows of Local Union No. 17, Detroit, kindly look after Brother Ed. Baker. He has been in Toledo so long and isn't used to the big city so lead him around gently at first and it won't be long before he does the leading.

Jack Swartz is somewhere in Detroit, too, but his family is there to look after him. And now, Detroit, let me ask you one thing, why is it that all the men that came to Toledo in the last year, with one exception, dropped their cards after they hit Toledo? One man named Ufford, another named MacLain and Tom Toddish have landed here, and have been working, two of them, for a year and their cards have not been turned in. Toddish will square up I am sure. The others have filled our treasury with promises.

Even though we have a new foreman here (F. E. Schumaker) the door is not so hard to crash that these men can't come up and get the pass word from our treasurer.

The press secretary has some new experiences to relate. I did not know what a lawn party was until a couple of weeks ago Troubleman Roy Myers, who has recently moved in his splendid new home at Point Place, invited me to a lawn party at his place. So getting the wife and kids ready, we flew out to Roy's. He was just sodding his front lawn and handed me a shovel. That, gentlemen, is a lawn party. But the lawn is looking better, anyway.

EDWARD E. DUKESHIRE.

#### L. U. NO. 251, SAN ANGELO, TEX.

Editor:

This is the "voice of west Texas," at San Angelo, speaking. I do not know positively, but I think this is the first time you have ever heard through the WORKER from L. U. No. 251. We feel like we have gone long enough now and would like to "pop" off a little to our many traveling Brothers who are scattered to all parts of the world.

First we want to say "Howdy" to you and yours. Next, L. U. No. 251 has signed a new agreement with contractors 100 per cent for the coming year. We bettered our working conditions considerably and got a \$1.00 per day raise. We were only out for a few days because the boys sat tight and did not bat an eye and we are proud to say we did not lose a man nor contractor and she is still 100 per cent. How's that for a little L. U.?

Conditions are looking looking pretty good for the future, but at present we have plenty of men with a few loafing. We are now signing off for this issue, but you will be hearing from us again.

Good luck to all of you.

L. U. No. 251.

#### L. U. NO. 292, MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

Editor:

Frequently I am asked the question, "Why are you a union man?" and so I sat down and conscientiously asked myself, "Why am I a union man?" "Why is anyone a union man?"

There are many that join the union because they are forced in through the fear of being ostracized by their fellow-workers or the fear of losing their job or of being kept out of a job or even the fear of physical violence, but these are not really union men—they are what I call "card men." Then there are those who join because they look at the union as an employment agency and expect it to keep them furnished with a job, i. e., their only object in joining is that they may have the opportunity of buying employment for themselves, viz.: initiation fee and dues. These also are only "card men." Also there are a few who join in order that they may use the organization to further their personal ambitions—political, financial or otherwise, to the end that through the prestige accruing from, and the numerical strength of the support furnished by membership of the labor movement, they may establish themselves in political office, or on the other hand, through the playing of politics within the union, secure for themselves comfortable, well-paying positions as business agents, etc. These are neither union men nor card men. They are "pie-card artists."

Disregarding all of the above—and let us hope that they form only a small minority of the ranks of organized labor—we are still faced with the question, "Why do the rest join the union?" And this brings up the question, "Does joining the union make the union man?" Considering the card man and the pie-card artist—not to mention the stool pigeon and the labor spy, I should say that it does not, necessarily. The real union man does not join the union to become a union man, but to show that he is a union man. The union does not make the union man—the union men make the union.

Before attempting any explanation of why I am a union man or why anyone else is a union man, perhaps it would be in order, in the interests of clarity, to inquire as to just what is a union man and what is a labor union?

I stated above that the union men make the union and this is true in the sense that without the membership of the real union men, the union will soon cease to be real trades union and will deteriorate into a mere mutual admiration society or worse. However, I also stated that the union does not make the union man. This is not strictly true. Perhaps I was carried away by the catchiness of the phraseology of the two statements in juxtaposition. Be that as it may, there is a sense in which the statement may be taken in which it is true, and this sense I may give some consideration to later, but in considering what is a union man and



what is a labor union, we are driven by the facts to the conclusion that the labor union has produced and still does produce the union man in more senses than one. To begin with, the labor union came first, being born out of the instinct to unite in a common cause against a common foe which arose out of the economic needs of working men that they might the more effectively resist wage reductions and in an endeavor to make wages keep up with the increasing cost of living. Out of these simple beginnings have since been evolved the far more elaborate structure of the great labor movement of today with its multitude of activities, its many aims and purposes, its ideals and principles, its ethics and its influences.

Now those working men who banded themselves together to form the first labor unions could hardly be considered full fledged union men in the sense that is implied by that term today, but out of the sense of common interests, which was fostered and intensified by membership in the same organization and a knowledge of partisanship to a common cause, has grown that mutual loyalty and helpfulness, that spirit of co-operation and of brotherhood which are among the outstanding characteristics of the real union man of today. Thus the union was formed by the uniting of some workers for the furtherance of their individual economic betterment and through the influence of the environment which naturally developed in these organizations the union man was evolved, so that in a very real sense, the union makes the union man. Without the training and experience acquired through the struggles, the triumphs and the failures of the labor organization, the union man could never have been produced. And again the union man makes the union, makes it what it is today—for the characteristics of the modern labor union are largely a reflection of the composite psychology peculiar to its members.

We have now gone quite a way towards the answering of the questions of what is a union man and what is a labor union. Let us go further. A labor union, while it was originally an economic weapon, a simple organization of workers for the advancement and maintenance of wages, it has come to be very much more than that today. And while it has, of necessity, retained as a fundamental part of its program these original aims, it has added many others. And amid the struggle and strife attendant upon the attempt to carry through these aims and purposes, it has acquired ideals and principles all its own that are of the highest type. And then in the pursuit of these ideals and principles, it was found it was necessary to develop a system of ethics and of discipline and to branch out into a wide field of diversified activities, economic, political, protective, charitable, journalistic and educational. And through the contacts made in this way, it has acquired a considerable influence among the institutions of modern society, in fact come to be a power in the civilization of today. This is the modern labor union, not only a weapon for the organized worker to use with which to fight his economic battles, though this is its chief function, but it cares for him in sickness, it insures his life, it guards his economic, political and social interests, secures him employment and furnishes him with entertainment and education, and not only that, but it tends to develop in him those gregarious instincts of co-operation and brotherhood that make him a good citizen. So much for the labor union—the organization.

Now, as I have stated, the outstanding characteristic of the labor union being the expression of the composite psychology of its members, after absorbing the above presentation of the character and functions of the

## Before the U.S. SUPREME COURT Special Cases of interest to LABOR

### No. 2

The people of the State of New York, ex. rel. v. Charles Zimmerman, et al. In error to the Court of Appeals of New York (241 N. Y. 405).

Constitutionality of the Walker Law of New York, providing that all organizations, except labor unions and benevolent associations, having a membership of twenty or more and requiring an oath as a condition of membership, file certain information with the Secretary of State. Petitioner was arrested for being a member of the Ku Klux Klan which had not complied with the law; questions of due process and equal protection of the laws.

### No. 5

Philadelphia ex rel J. Furney, et al v. Philadelphia Rapid Transit Co., et al App. U. S. D. C. E. D. Pennsylvania (27 F. (2) 439).

Suit by taxpayer to enjoin the Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company from charging more than 5 cent fare, as provided in the franchise, but which fare was raised by the Public Service Commission. Whether the order of the Commission was in violation of contract. Whether the case presents a federal question and therefore whether the court has jurisdiction.

### No. 19

United States, et al. v. Missouri Pacific Railroad Co.

Appeal from the U. S. D. C. for the Western District of Arkansas (21 F. (2) 351).

Validity of an order of the Interstate Commerce Commission directing the Missouri Pacific to establish through routes westbound over the road of the Fort Smith, Subiaco and Rock Island Railroad. Whether the order amounted to short-hauling the Missouri Pacific, contrary to the Interstate Commerce Act.

### No. 24

Lehigh Valley R. R. Company v. Board of Public Utilities Commissioners, et al. Appeal from the U. S. D. C. for New Jersey. (June 28, 1927.)

Suit to enjoin Commissioners who ordered railroad company, an interstate carrier, to remove a grade crossing and substitute an underpass. Whether the order and the Statute of New Jersey under which the order was issued are contrary to the Interstate Commerce Act and the Interstate Commerce and due process clauses of the Constitution.

### No. 37

C. A. Hansen v. Stirrat and Geetz Investment Company.

In error to the Supreme Court of Washington (144 Wash. 118; 256 Pac. 1033).

Constitutionality of Washington statute giving corporations authority to discharge employees, if construed to mean that it may discharge an employee without cause in contravention to an oral agreement of employment.

### No. 41

Northern Coal and Dock Company, et al v. Emma Strans, et al.

On certiorari to the Supreme Court of Wisconsin (193 Wis. 515; 213 N. W. 658).

Whether a widow of a stevedore, killed in the hold of a ship on the Great Lakes, may recover compensation under the State Law.

### No. 49

Pacific Steamship Company v. Carl G. Peterson.

On certiorari to the Supreme Court of Washington (261 Pac. 115).

Whether a seaman who, after injury in course of his employment, received hospital treatment and wages to the end of the voyage, may in addition recover for injuries under the Jones Seamen's Act.

### No. 50

Missouri Pacific Railroad Corporation in Nebraska, et al v. Nebraska State Railway Commission.

In error to the Supreme Court of Nebraska (115 Nebr. 856).

Validity of an order of the Nebraska State Railway Commission requiring the Missouri Pacific to open its team tracks to the public and to perform switching service to and from the team tracks for a switching charge.

### No. 62

Atlantic Coast Line Railroad Co. v. C. M. Tyner.

On certiorari to the Supreme Court of South Carolina. (Nov. 16, 1927.)

Action under the Federal Employers Liability Act. Whether there was evidence of negligence on part of the railroad. Whether the employee assumed the risk of his employment when he was struck by a semaphore as he was climbing to the top of the box car. Whether an amount which would "fairly and reasonably compensate the widow and children for the loss of pecuniary benefits," is the proper measure of damages.

### No. 133

Chesapeake & Ohio Railway Co. v. Tobe Stapleton. Court of Appeals of Kentucky (223 Ky. 154; 3 S. W. (2) 209).

Action under the Federal Employer's Liability Act. Whether the fact that the employee was employed contrary to the Child Labor Law of Kentucky rendered the railroad liable under the Federal Employers Liability Act. Whether such employment is evidence of negligence.

### No. 136

Abe Washington v. State of Florida. Supreme Court of Florida (85 Fla. 519. 92 Fla. 601).

Murder case. Whether the practice in Florida to have only white jurors deprived the defendant, a negro, of due process.



organization, it is not very difficult to arrive at an understanding of what constitutes a union man, for a union man is one in whose personality is expressed those qualities and attributes that are in harmony with the activities and ideals of the union. He must have faith in its ideals, accept its principles, think and act in accord with its ethics, assume the responsibility of furthering its aims and purposes and submit to its discipline. And he must do this not in the sense of intelligently and freely pursuing a natural course of action for his own best interests, virtually making the interests of the organization his own personal business.

These being the characteristics that one must acquire in order to become a union man, the reasons why anyone becomes a union man are not far to seek. Like all other types, the foundations of which are laid in character development, the attitude of mind essential to the union man is evolved out of the reaction of certain inherited qualities or tendencies of character to the stimulus of certain kinds of environment, or circumstances and of training or, in the case of a certain type, through conviction, brought about by careful study and analysis. For the primary essential qualification necessary to becoming a union man is this attitude of mind in which predominates a recognition of the desirability of co-operation for the common good. He may or may not be class conscious, in the sense of recognizing the unity of interests of the entire working class, but he must be class conscious in the sense or rather to the extent of recognizing the unity of interests of the membership of organized labor in general and of his own craft organization in particular. In short, one becomes a union man because his mental attitude is in accord with the principles and functions of organized labor and it is for this reason that there is a sense in which the union does not and cannot make the union man. For, just as steel spring cannot be made of straw, just so a union man cannot be made of one who is out of accord with the labor movement—the necessary material must be available.

This, I believe, answers the questions with which I started this letter, and I hope that the ideas that I have here set forth may appeal to and engage the attention of some of the Brothers to the end of creating more enthusiasm for and loyalty to the interests of our Brotherhood in particular and the entire labor movement in general.

W. WAPLES.

#### L. U. NO. 308, ST. PETERSBURG, FLA.

Editor:

Well, Brothers, it is gratifying to know that the fish fry we had on Labor Day was voted by all a high success. If it was not for the thought that I would be hogging too much space in our precious JOURNAL I would give you all a list of prize winners.

No doubt you have read about the last so called hurricane we had; we were not in it as our winds only registered about 35 miles per hour. But our Brothers over on the East Coast at West Palm Beach got the brunt of it, and I hope that Local Union No. 323 came out O. K. Anything we can do to help, Brothers, do not hesitate to ask, as Local Union No. 308 wishes you well.

Just at this time we are hearing, through various sources of how the tobacco workers are being treated by the R. J. Reynolds tobacco company. Take heed, Brothers, and do not smoke Camel cigarettes or Prince Albert tobacco; better yet do not chew or smoke any tobacco unless it has the label. Be a true and loyal Brother, you are not only helping others, but making your own position stronger. Conditions here are no better, and as the Brother from Ft. Lauderdale

said in last month's JOURNAL, "we will have to turn to farming until another boom comes along. Hollowell's crew is busy on the Snell building with Cleve Hudson running the job; a good happy bunch they are. Try this on your piano:

A good thing to remember  
And a better thing to do  
Is, work with the construction gang  
Not with the wrecking crew.

Demand the label. Thanks.

THE WOODCHOPPER.

#### L. U. NO. 332, SAN JOSE, CALIF.

Editor:

I'm rather slow for a new scribe in sending in my first letter, but I guess everyone goes through it. First you rake your brain for something to write about and after you have written it over several times trying to make a better job, the time elapses and you wait awhile before making another attempt. So that's my excuse for not having a letter in sooner.

As it has been many a moon since there has been a letter in from our local there may be quite a few who don't know where we are. So briefly, San Jose is located fifty miles south of San Francisco in the heart of the fruit country, from where the famous Santa Clara prunes get their start. So much for that.

Being a small local there isn't a great deal of excitement. At our elections, our officers for the coming or going, as you want to put it, year are: President, H. A. Rake; vice president, S. B. Webster; A. L. Branch, recording secretary; E. A. Stock, financial secretary; Harry Snedaker, treasurer; Earl Snow, Al Midgely and Ernie Rickenbacker, trustees; A. Young, inspector; Frank Miller, foreman; executive board, A. F. Spencer, C. Pitts, Ed. Stock, D. F. Rhein and S. B. Webster; building trades delegates, E. A. Stock, Gus Boyle, E. Snow, H. A. Rake and S. B. Webster; conference board, E. A. Stock, Duke Alfred and C. Pitts.

Now something about ourselves. We feel as a small local we haven't stood exactly still. For some time past it has been the desire of the local to help our apprentices. First the executive board tried to educate them, but that didn't work out, so finally, through some hard work put forth by Brothers Snedaker and Stock, the school board agreed to start a class in the vocational department. This has been going on for the last year, and while we don't think this is the last word in education for union apprentices, it is the best we have at present. But I personally believe that the apprentices should also undergo some education in the labor movement. If we did that we would have more union men and not produce just "card men."

While on the subject of "card men," if there is any Brother or local that has the secret for getting the membership to attend their meetings I think I can truthfully say that Local Union No. 332 would feel greatly indebted to you if you would let us know how you do it. I can't understand how men deliberately remain away and go to a show, play cards or any one of a thousand different things when they know they should be attending the meetings and rendering what assistance they can toward keeping the movement alive and going forward. I believe when a man takes an obligation he is duty bound to do all he can to make this a bigger and better organization and one of the first things he should do is set aside the night when his local is meeting for no other purpose and attend. And only in cases of sickness and such has he an alibi for not attending.

One more thing, we have what we term a tri-county executive board comprising Locals No. 6, 617 and ourselves, which meets once a month and it has helped quite a bit. We've found out that by sitting down as we do and rub shoulders with each other that what differences we may have are settled a lot easier than by trying to settle them by mail.

S. B. WEBSTER.

#### L. U. NO. 349, MIAMI, FLA.

Editor:

It is now 3 p. m. Sunday, September 16, as the writer begins this article, and we are having another tropical hurricane. This time we seem to be on the outer edge. Would that I had the ability to fully describe all that is taking place. These storms are big cyclones, generally from 150 to 200 miles in diameter, with a wind velocity of 100 to 150 miles per hour. I have seen whole groves of grape fruit and orange trees blown down, and the fruit strewn all over the ground; large pine and cypress trees blown down or broken off; roofs, windows and awnings going on all sides. From reports it seems the center of the storm is 60 or 70 miles north of Miami and am going to make a trip north before finishing this article.

Sunday, September 23. Have just returned from Palm Beach, and, Brothers, I do not want to see such desolation again. This time it is impossible for the press to exaggerate the calamity that has overtaken them. The hurricane was just about the last straw with every member of Local Union No. 323. Saw Brother Mitchell, business agent, today, and after a week of first aid and relief work, he was looking for a truck to help salvage some bedding and chairs, all that is left of his nice home. Every other member is hard hit, losing most of or all their earthly possessions. This is following a dull year, filled with idle days and no pay, and 11 bank failures that caused prospective work to be abandoned, leaving the boys facing another dead year.

Members of L. U. No. 349 after a similar year, have been asked to stay away, at least until the members of No. 323 are all working, when we may place a few men for a short time to help in an emergency. Local Unions No. 323, 728 and 349, recently held a get-together meeting to discuss future conditions, the same for each, and it was decided that the snowbirds had better be "tourists" this year. There is not enough work to take care of those who own property, and are permanent residents. Members out of these three locals have traveled thousands of miles, and are turned down nearly every where they light. We hope to welcome thousands of tourists this winter, and as a tourist we will welcome all visiting Brothers, but don't expect to light; there is nothing to light on. The I. O. refuses us the 90-day clause, but our local by-laws will properly take care of the home boys and the travelers. In closing let me ask the Brotherhood (in case the call for financial aid for Local Union No. 323 comes up), to do as Local Union No. 349 did, i. e., give till it hurts.

PRESS SECRETARY.

#### L. U. NO. 369, LOUISVILLE, KY.

Editor:

Being new press secretary I am forwarding news for my local to the best of my ability.

Now, boys, things have been very nice around this locality for the present year, and the B. A. has been behaving himself, which accounts for same. A new car, with



four-wheel brakes, has been purchased for Brother Lou Kaelin. Now he can step on the gas throttle instead of the brakes which makes one feel safe.

Brother Bennett, International Representative, put in a week of hard work with the officers of the local and, on behalf of the local union, I will thank the International Office and Brother Bennett for their efforts as we all expect a lot of good to come from this visit.

Our local has opened an electrical school for helpers, on Monday nights. This should be as helpful to the wire-skinner as to the helpers for it might help quite a number in their daily task.

The executive board hour is approaching so I will have to sign off and say good night. Am working on 369 meters by the authority of the I. B. E. W.

C. YANK BUSH.

#### L. U. NO. 375, ALLENTOWN, PA.

Editor:

I am going to make my first attempt at this stuff and if after reading this you feel that you can't afford the space in the JOURNAL I will not feel in the least offended. I was elected press secretary for the second time and perhaps would not be writing this mess if it had not been for a change in our by-laws. We now have a clause under which any officer can be assessed for neglect of duty, and its a "fine" thing.

Well, now for a little local news. Work is very good at present, although we have had about one-third of the membership out of work for some time, some of the men not having worked for months. We can now boast of only four or six out of work and there seems to be a call for men at each meeting, thanks to the efforts of our business agent; he is constantly increasing the membership and making it his business to see that all jobs are coming clean, and we all feel that the money spent for his services is paying big dividends. Since Casey has been with us our membership has swelled over 100 per cent and we live in hopes that he will stay with us.

Now for a little "bull" for Brother Arthur Bennett, our esteemed International Representative. He dropped in on us on August 20 and gave us a fairly good bawling out. Thanks, Art; I really believe the membership is better off for having had your visit. If everything runs too smooth we are quite likely to get swell-headed and imagine we are almost perfect and by having you drop in on us we get to see our errors and mend our ways. So, come again, Art.

Now that I have this awful congestion off of my chest, I will wind up for a spell and sit back awaiting the next issue of our official JOURNAL and if this can find its way into its pages I may find courage to write again in the very near future.

J. C. WAGNER.

#### L. U. NO. 418, PASADENA, CALIF.

Editor:

We read with regret in a recent United Press article of the death in Phoenix, Ariz., of a man and four members of his family from coming in contact with a live wire. Four lives were sacrificed in a futile attempt to save the first who had become entangled with a wire blown down in a storm. It is a deplorable fact that so many human lives should be sacrificed in an accident of this kind when just a little knowledge of the proper method to pursue might have been the means of saving at least four of them and possibly all. Because just such an accident may happen anywhere and perhaps you or some of yours may be placed in the same predicament as these people we have decided to write this article.

There is little time for sober thought at an accident of this kind, and the general tendency is for one to lose control of their faculties and judgment. Naturally a person's first thought and inclination is to free the victim from the wire, and perhaps without knowledge or thought of anything other than a life in danger, throw caution to the winds and the result is more lives uselessly sacrificed.

We, the members of Local Union No. 418, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers of Pasadena, feel that had any member of our organization been present at the time such a tragedy would have been averted, and in printing this article we are only fulfilling a duty that is ours in the interest of humanity. Our hope is that this may be read by a great many people, and in the event of a repetition of such an accident the tragedy may be averted. With this thought in mind we offer the following suggestions and instructions with the hope that they will not have been made in vain:

The public should bear in mind that when an object composed of material capable of conducting electricity (and the human body is of such material) comes between a live wire and the ground it completes a closed circuit, allowing the current to flow from the wire to the ground. For this reason no person should ever, under any circumstances, touch a wire that they find down. Touching a person who is in contact with a live wire is equivalent to touching the wire itself and should be avoided. When a person touches a live wire the shock contracts the muscles, leaving him helpless as long as the current is on. It is therefore essential to either cut the wire between the person and the source of current, or knock or pull it from his hold. In so doing the rescuer should never touch the wire or its victim with his hands or any metal instrument.

Should a person be found lying on, or entangled with a live wire the safest and quickest way to remove them would be with a rake, hoe or some instrument with a long wooden handle. Should anything of this nature be unobtainable a dry board or stick three or four feet long could be used. If conditions make it possible, a rope, coat, blanket or any dry cloth of sufficient strength could be thrown around either the wire or its victim and the two separated in this manner. Should the person's muscles be so contracted that it is impossible to remove him by above mentioned methods, the wire may be severed with an ax or any sharp implement, providing it has a wooden handle. The cuts should be made on either side of the person to make sure of stopping the current. Sharp blows on the wire close to his hands with a board or club may break his hold and release the wire.

Act quickly, work fast, as his life may be saved if he can be released immediately, but be cautious and don't endanger your life by so doing. When released call a doctor immediately, even though he appears dead. Should you be familiar with any of the known methods of resuscitation start it at once and have some one else call the doctor. The same resuscitation methods should be used as are used on a drowning person.

Be sure no one else touches the wire until the proper authorities can be notified and the trouble cleared.

PRESS SECRETARY.



#### DIAMOND-SHAPED BUTTONS

To wear in your coat lapel, carry the emblem and insignia of the I. B. E. W. Gold faced and handsomely enameled. \$2

#### L. U. NO. 435, WINNIPEG, MAN., CAN.

Editor:

F. A. Cambridge, city electrician of Winnipeg, has retired after 35 years of service. A farewell banquet in his honor was given in the Marlborough Hotel the evening of August 28, by the electrical industries of the city. A thoroughly representative gathering of some 300 were present and telegrams from all parts of the continent poured in to testify to the high esteem in which Mr. Cambridge was held. Winnipeg must be classed with the finest in the land for the high standard of her electrical installations and credit for this is due to Mr. Cambridge. Local No. 435 extend their best wishes to him for a long life and continued success in the electrical field. We know that Mr. Cambridge's abilities will not be allowed to stagnate.

A lease of the Seven Sisters Falls, the largest power site on the Winnipeg River, has been granted to a subsidiary company of the Winnipeg Electric Railway Co. A by-law authorizing the development of Slave Falls by the City of Winnipeg Hydro Electric System is to be voted on by the rate-payers on November 28. Public sentiment seems to indicate that the by-law will be approved. These two developments will mean that Manitoba will have an adequate supply of cheap power for years to come and should mean vast industrial expansion. Already, eastern Canadian manufacturers are turning their eyes to Manitoba with its abundance of cheap power and are seeing that factories located in Greater Winnipeg are saving the cost of transporting the finished products over some 1,500 miles of railroad between eastern and western Canada.

Winter seems to be setting in early. The trees are turning yellow, and all but the hardier varieties of flowers have been killed by the frost. The winds from the north are bitter and we are thinking of putting on our fur-lined underwear. An outside job is no sinecure. The garden shows are over and the amateur gardeners have had to listen in their turn to the stories of the duck hunters. Many a menu has been made more attractive by the addition of a few plump, barley-fed mallards.

Baseball, of both the soft and hard ball variety, lacrosse, football, and lawn bowling are all over. A few hardy tennis and golf players are still at it. The rugby season is in full swing and we shall soon be turning our attention to hockey, the national winter game of Canada and one to which Winnipeg, without doubt, has furnished the majority of the stars of the past and present and we hope of the future, too. Curling takes the place of tennis, golf and lawn bowling, and here again Winnipeg leads. The largest bonspiel in the world is held in Winnipeg and rinks from far and near come to compete for trophies emblematic of the world's championship. Winnipeg during bonspiel week is well worth seeing and we welcome any of our Brothers from the south to come and visit us in our winter setting. Bright sunshine, crisp snow, and invigorating atmosphere have more health giving properties than more temperate climes afford.

Night school registration will take place October 4, 5 and 6, and classes will open on October 15.

An epidemic of infantile paralysis has kept the day school closed to date.

Attendance at meetings of our local is beginning to pick up; another sure sign that the holiday season is over and that winter is coming. Everything points to an important winter for our local and I hope to have exceptionally important news to re-



port soon. News which will place ours among the strongest locals of our Brotherhood.  
C. R. ROBERTS.

### L. U. NO. 437, FALL RIVER, MASS.

Editor:

We want to thank all the locals in New England who have been so generous to us, not only financially, but by placing our members to work. We have been on strike for over 10 months for a closed shop agreement and we have four contractors signed to date. It looks very dark and discouraging at times but the spirit of the men is very good and in all that time we have only lost one man. He quit the local to go into business.

Here is a list of donations received in addition to that, Local Union No. 7, Springfield; No. 99, Providence; No. 192, Pawtucket; No. 377, Lynn; No. 402, Greenwich; and No. 707, Holyoke, have kept most of our members working.

Local	Amount
Massachusetts State Association.....	\$100.00
223 Brockton, Mass. ....	25.00
90 New Haven, Conn. ....	10.00
103 Boston, Mass. ....	15.00
103 Boston, Mass. (Loan).....	500.00
333 Portland, Maine ....	10.00
192 Pawtucket, R. I. ....	10.00
259 Salem, Mass. ....	50.00
421 Concord, N. H. ....	10.00
256 Fitchburg, Mass. ....	25.00
35 Hartford, Conn. ....	25.00
377 Lynn, Mass. ....	10.00
516 Westerly, R. I. ....	10.00
402 Greenwich, Conn. ....	125.00
7 Springfield, Mass. ....	100.00

That is evidence of the good work that the Massachusetts State Association of Electrical workers is doing and will continue to do if we all pull together, as Frank Crosswaite, the organizer for Pullman Porters, told the textile workers in a speech in Fall River, agitation, education, and organization will do most anything.

Did you fellows notice that the article by Brother Ford in the August issue of the WORKER entitled "Cost of Membership in Labor Organizations" received head lines on the front page of Labor, the railroad workers' newspaper, and what a good argument it is for organizing?

On the suggestion of Brother McNerny, of Lynn, in the August WORKER I spoke to the librarian in the Fall River Public Library about placing the JOURNAL on the shelves of the reading room, and he asked me to submit a couple of copies for approval. About a week later, he called me on the phone and said that they would appreciate having the JOURNAL and would be highly honored in accepting the gift. So boys, bring some money to the next meeting as you are going to be asked to dig down for enough money to place the JOURNAL in the Library. You know the old saying, "It pays to advertise."

I suppose a word about the presidential election is in order and I want to say that in my opinion that speech by Governor Al Smith in Oklahoma City, September 20, 1928, was a wow and should send a lot of these religious bigots to the showers.

I think both candidates are good, honest, able men, and I am quite undecided who I will vote for, but I am leaning heavily to the man in the Brown Derby, because of the bunk the Republicans are throwing about prosperity.

The welfare department of the city of Fall River is feeding 6,000 people a week, not to mention the people that other charitable organizations are taking care of. Lots of people say the textile industry is the only industry that is ailing, how about the

shoe industry and those of you who were delegates to the International Convention in Detroit can recall how many people that were out of work in the automobile industry and last but not least, ask the farmers how much prosperity they have had in the last seven years.

Let us not be fooled by prosperity, party labels, prohibition and religion, but pick out the man that will work the hardest for the benefit of all and may the best man win.  
SELF-APPOINTED PRESS SECRETARY.

### L. U. NO. 535, EVANSVILLE, IND.

Editor:

Sorry I didn't see my last letter in our JOURNAL. Hope this one gets through.

Well, here goes with news from Local No. 535. When I was elected financial secretary I thought that someone else would write our news, but they were either too busy or too dumb—I don't know which—but, anyway, it was left to me.

We had Brother Jennings with us to try to help us out on a big power plant going up here but couldn't do much as it is a scab outfit throughout.

As far as work is concerned, right now there isn't much going on. Several of our boys are knocking squirrels out of trees, or at least they are shooting at them.

The Indiana State Federation of Labor just convened here last week. I was lucky enough to get to attend both the building trades and Federation of Labor meetings. We surely had a wonderful time. I don't believe the delegates will forget old E town soon. Met several of my own Brothers from up-state. They were Brothers McKay and Hopper, from Hammond. Sorry I didn't get to tell them good-bye—or maybe I did and forgot about it. I wasn't just right somehow when I last saw them.

Our worthy president, Mr. Green, was in our city to address the Federation of Labor convention. This particular day was set aside as Green Day. He sure is for the 40-hour week, which I believe we are trying to get for next year. Hope so, anyway.

I almost forgot the big thing. Our business agent was elected fourth vice president of the State Building Trades. Quite an honor because it's the first time in about 10 years I think since a man from the southern part of the state has been elected. I for one sure believe he deserved it.

A little late to talk about Labor Day, but want to tell the other Brothers that old L. U. No. 535 took the prize in the parade. We were all dressed in white from head to foot, leading the parade.

Will sign off, hoping this letter gets through the censors; if it don't I am going to—well, try once more.

C. HUCKLEBERRY,

Financial and Corresponding Secretary.

### L. U. NO. 559, KENORA, ONT., CAN.

Editor:

Just a few scribbled lines to let you know that there is such a thing as Local Union No. 559. Things are humming pretty good in this tourists' mecca. Brother Ronnebeck, our secretary, says things are very bright indeed according to the number of new members being brought into the union. With four new prospects for our next meeting night and, as the goat hasn't been fed for a month now, he ought to be pretty evil minded on the next meeting night. As our former lineman, "Daddy" Butte, used to say, "It will be keen stuff."

As I am very poor at scribbling excuse me few hasty lines. Wishing all other locals the success that we have of a 100 per cent union shop.

Also mention hello to L. U. No. 1037, as

we have quite a crowd now and some of old 1037's members.

Just watch our boys bowl! Everybody's got the winter bowling fever. We sure are going to make a general clean-up with the bunch of good prospects we have on hand.

MICKEY.

### L. U. NO. 567, PORTLAND, MAINE

Editor:

Labor Day celebration in Portland was somewhat of a fizzle in so far as hard work by the C. L. U. and sympathetic supporters were concerned, as their program of a field day down the bay was rained out. However, nothing daunted, the C. L. U. is taking time by the forelock and formulating plans for another year that with the co-operation of merchants and labor should eclipse any celebration ever held.

Both the C. L. U. and building trades council have of late been working under the handicap of a dearth of representation from No. 567 and have summarily fired our delegates who were absent for three consecutive meetings and requested us to ship a new outfit complete.

After considerable effort on the part of the local to elect a sufficient number of delegates to supplant the erring Brothers, a compromise was reached and they are going back full of voltage and a grim determination to see that the electrician's cause is sponsored.

Upon recent receipt of the I. O. letter relative to the installation and maintenance of Movietone and Vitaphone apparatus, we took occasion to notify the contractors that it might not become embarrassing in event of figuring any such work. Immediately such a job presented itself to the L. W. Cleveland Co., as an installation job at the Maine Theatre and one of 160 hours labor, and the York and Boothby, non-union concern, lined up to get it.

President Nicholson, of Local Union No. 567, kept the wires scorching to Washington and received assurance that the agreement had been reached between the I. B. E. W. and the Electrical Research Products Co., the text of which we all know now.

Since Brother C. A. Smith has been relegated to the ranks when the overhead expense of maintaining a business agent became prohibitive, President Nicholson has on various occasions been appointed to this exalted office, to which he has adapted himself admirably in the face of discouraging conditions that he has had to face in attempting to line up radio men under the present agreement with the contractors, a condition that internationally is more than a mere problem.

He, together with the largest radio dealer in Portland, who is also a signer of the agreement, after many conferences have formulated a plan that seems to meet with the approval of all and the success of which will later be told in these columns if advisable.

Last year, President Nicholson, who incidentally is a radio man of expert ability and ambitions to achieve greater recognition, attempted to conduct a radio school and a series of lectures was instigated in an attempt to elevate union members to a plane wherein they would be sufficiently familiar with ordinary radio troubles to qualify, so that the contractor could have confidence in them as radio men and not need to look outside for help in his busy season, at the same time benefiting the organization to the extent of keeping radio under our control.

Now, this fall and winter with opportunity rife for the electrician to step into radio work, the contractor can't find a man



in his whole line-up who can or will go out and tackle perhaps an ordinary radio job with any assurance of success.

He is forced to compete with high school students, clerks and what-nots to render his service that he can't buy at a \$1.12½ per hour rate or sell for \$1.50 encumbered by the additional overtime that in the radio games, service, sales and installations runs into the evening hours.

If we can't supply the contractor with radio men of ability; if he has to go out and hire them, we've got to humble our pride a bit, old-timers and all, and concede him something.

Personally I don't know a grid leak from a rheostat except as I have learned them on my old decrepit, three-wheel, five-tuber, but some of the younger boys in our local and yours ought to take advantage of the opportunities offered by the I. B. E. W. and by the capable men in our own locals everywhere who stand ready to assist in every way to bring radio up to the electrician's standard.

M. M. McKENNEY.

#### L. U. NO. 568, MONTREAL, QUE., CAN.

Editor:

Well, boys, another Labor Day gone, but not forgotten. As usual every year, more than half of the members were shining by their absence. Well, you fellows ought to be ashamed of this thing, staying at home or ornamenting the sidewalks and then laughing at the handful of men, electrical workers parading the street trying to show to the people that they are still here, striving to get the working conditions and a fair wage scale, and then you fellows come to the meeting and throw mud at the officers. It's really a shame. In the hour of need, the hour when all electricians ought to be showing their boss how strong they are, showing them that we are not only a handful of men in the union but a big bunch of men ready to give all the best of the trades and the working conditions, you are somewhere else.

How do you fellows expect to get something if you stay at home on every meeting night and when there is only one day per year for the glorification of labor, only one little day to show that you are still alive, and you stay snoozing and sleeping. Is this the way to give your local union support? No! To give the local support you should come to every meeting called, and don't go until the final gong.

As for the agreement, we are still negotiating.

P. THOUIN.

#### L. U. NO. 584, TULSA, OKLA.

Editor:

If I am going to get in under the wire this month I'd better crank up the old pen and get started. We are still fortunate in keeping most of the Brothers working, but it looks like most of the big work here is going to finish up at about the same time so we may not be so lucky this winter. That, however, is a bridge we won't cross until we come to it.

We had no local Labor Day celebration this year as we held the state-wide meeting in Oklahoma city, having had it here last year. Quite a delegation went over, there being a special train of 15 coaches, and a large time was enjoyed by all present. A local man, Brother Orr, of the carpenters' union, was grand marshal of the parade. He went over on Saturday in order that he and his horse might become synchronized.

We missed our fellow scribe Woodall from the last issue as he said he didn't get in the mail in time to arrive before the closing date.

Our school for apprentices has started up again, having been closed down during the summer. This is under the very able guidance of Brother W. H. Whitworth—better known as Red. There is also a class in motor and armature winding under Brother Richardson. Much interest seems to be shown among the youngsters in these classes.

We have been having good attendance at our meetings in the past few months and this is encouraging to the officers who generally see the same old faithful few at all meetings. Our president, Brother L. E. Vaughn, conducts the business in a very orderly and creditable manner. But it takes a great deal of diplomacy to preserve order and not get on somebody's toes.

Brother Gadbois has returned from Washington where he attended the quarterly meeting of the I. E. B., he being a member of the board. Gus is a member of long standing here and his experience and advice are valuable to us.

Our state fair is in session now, and by the time this is in print the International Petroleum Exposition will be on. These always give us a great deal of work, coming usually in a dull season.

Some of our old scribes are dropping out of the JOURNAL. We lost Bachie and now we lose the "Copyist" of Cincinnati whose writings we have enjoyed for several years. However, we wish the best of luck to their successors.

While we can't expect to see every local represented every month, I would like to see more correspondence from some sections of the country where we never see any. The JOURNAL is getting better in every way but we can make it better still. Would like to see more practical discussions, not too technical, of wiring kinks, getting around various difficulties that arise on every job. Something that can be passed on to another Brother which may help him out of a similar situation. Think this over Brothers and let us know what you think about it.

S. A. KING.

#### L. U. NO. 675, ELIZABETH, N. J.

Editor:

We have been affected with a new disease, called bonitis. It's a deadly disease and comes upon its victim in a smooth, unpainful and not hard-to-take manner. It spreads among the foremen or man running a small job as a rule. While its effects have have not been so noticeable, and is similar to cancer in that respect, it is gradually destroying a man's union principles. Unless it is checked, its effect will ruin the trade.

This disease is generally contracted for the greed of the mighty dollar and seems to be spreading rapidly. There is a cure and this is the time it should be treated. Here is how it generally comes upon its victim. The agent, Mr. Contractor, having gained the confidence of his man, unexpectedly approaches him with the suggestion of an increase in wages or making

more money. Naturally, the victim is much elated and inquires further. Thereupon Mr. Contractor points out the possibility of earning a hundred or more dollars. All that is necessary is to keep the cost of labor on the job below a certain figure. And what is the result?

The victim has but one thought in mind, the money. His work has decreased in mechanical ability, because he is pushed continually, but worst of all he has done an injustice to his fellow workmen. Where he could use a man for a few days or a week he has refused with the thought he might lose the extra money. Due to his selfishness he has been instrumental in creating slack periods.

Some Brothers may not realize the danger of this disease, thinking Mr. Contractor was doing them a favor. However, the condition is reversed, you are doing him a favor and an injustice to your fellow workmen. In all probability when the job is finished you are finished or he might hold you on until you slow down. Then when you work under another who is practising the same thing you did you complain. You complain he is working his men to death, you complain it is unjust, but you don't stop to think you created that condition for the younger man and he is only following in your footsteps.

So, Brothers, think before you enter into any agreement with your contractor or you may live to see the day you'll regret it.

Brothers, here is a bit of news. Our own little Aaron Huncher has gone and left the bachelor ranks to embrace the cause of matrimony. While the cigars weren't so plentiful and the news let out a bit late, nevertheless we congratulate you and the bride and hope that all your troubles are little ones.

Birth control may be a word, but it has no meaning in our ranks. The last report has it the stork visited the homes of Brothers Marshman, Linzer and Cohen. Extend our congratulations to the wife, boys.

With your kind permission, Mr. Editor, I am requesting the privilege of having a picture of the gang up at Tremley, printed in the JOURNAL. These are some of the boys that make it possible for you and me to have power and light in our homes but never get any write-ups.

TIGHE.

#### L. U. NO. 728, FT. LAUDERDALE, FLA.

Editor:

Couldn't help it Brothers, I am running late this month, but nevertheless here I am. We had a Northwest down here a couple of weeks ago and it did us a lot of good. Moved our jurisdictional line one foot south. Gives us more territory, but we sure needed it. Brothers, take my former letter to heart cause I sure meant every word of them and thank you scribes for the buggy ride last month. Tell you all about it next month.

EARLE L. WARREN.

#### L. U. NO. 912, COLLINWOOD, OHIO

Editor:

Just a few words to let you know that the railroad electrical workers of Cleveland, Ohio, are still doing business at the old stand.

Brother J. P. De Paul has returned from Tijuana, Mexicali, Hollywood and points west and makes us all feel like the homeguards that we are.

Election time is drawing near. We ought to be able to separate the truth from the bunk and place our vote on the man favorable to organized labor. Don't vote for the professional politician, the parasite who





never worked and don't intend to as long as he can bunk the public and feather his own nest. Use your brains, judge the candidates by their past records and when election day comes get out and vote.

Also when you spend the wages that organized labor has made possible, think of the other fellow who is organized and fighting for decent living conditions as you are and look for the union label on the goods you buy. Union label goods are not any higher in price and the quality is always better, so why not help our own kind?

Our educational committee has started on its winter schedule and some interesting lectures are promised. The entertainment committee has something up its sleeve but refuses to be quoted at this time.

BILL BLAKE.

### L. U. NO. 982, WINSTON-SALEM, N. C.

Editor:

It has been some time since I had a letter in the WORKER. In fact the boys wanted to know if I had a pencil. So here goes:

Local Union No. 982 is still trying to get organized. We haven't as yet gotten an agreement with the contractors but are getting in a few more members. We had Brother Bennett with us a fortnight ago, and he is coming back again soon. Hope to be organized strong enough by the time he comes so he can help us to get signed up.

I am not in a position to know what is going on in a majority of the electrical workers' minds. In Winston-Salem there are a number of things that can be the matter. One thing that is not working as it should is the force that propels knowledge and ambition. I am sure that every man has the ambition to see Local Union No. 982 a local with a contract with the employers, which will give him a wage from which he can pay his expenses and save a little money each week. As it is now there are about 90 per cent of the men in Winston-Salem doing electrical work that do not have enough in their envelopes on Saturdays to pay their weekly expenses. To get these conditions altered and bettered is to cultivate that force of knowledge, to expel from one's mind the forces that are now controlling—fear, ignorance, superstition, lust, greed, brutality, humor and a dozen other things that make so many men stand back and wait for the other fellow to make conditions good for him.

Boys, let the love of your loved ones help you to decide to become good union men. We have to organize and stick if we ever want to get better conditions. The contractor will never give us any more pennies until he has to; they are just full of greed and only looking out for themselves and only organization will ever change them. Other towns, with no better conditions than we have now organized and are receiving a living wage.

There are many people who would like to push forward to better things, who have stumbling blocks in their way, such as fear of losing their jobs, afraid friend wife will scold them, should they go out to meetings on Wednesday nights. Some think, Oh, well, I guess if I was worth any more money the boss would give me a raise. But, Brothers, you will have to forget all about the prospects of losing your jobs should you summon up the courage to fight for your rights. Every man has a right to a good living wage, and it is our duty to our families as well as ourselves to find a way to get organized and fight for that which rightfully belongs to us.

We have made numerous attempts to find the basis for intelligent action to pursue in organizing, and it seems that we have been sidetracked each time and, boys, history will repeat itself if we don't organize. So, let's go!

C. C. JAMES.

### L. U. NO. 1141, OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLA.

Editor:

Now that the Labor Day celebration and demonstration and the excitement that is connected with it are all over and we are all settling down to the regular routine of work and business, I will endeavor to give to the JOURNAL this month a communication from a local union that has never, to my knowledge, appeared in this section of the WORKER. I take pleasure at this time in introducing L. U. No. 1141, of the I. B. E. W., consisting of mixed wiremen, and whose slogan is 200 members by 1930. We are located in one of the fastest growing and developing cities of this commonwealth. I might add that the present indications point to good business conditions for the next six months and possibly longer. We have just had a big gas well blow in and if it turns out to be an oil well, a fraction more of prosperity is going to follow in its wake.

Work here at present is sufficient to keep most if not all of the membership employed. We are not at present organized 100 per cent and conditions are bad. You will find it this way in most any city with the open shop (so-called—open to all except union men) division of the chamber of commerce fighting you with the long tails.

The Bell Telephone Company is nearing completion of its new 16-story administration building in this city and has given employment to a number of members of this local, including the writer, since last winter. The Oklahoma Gas and Electric Company are building a power plant at Harrah, Okla., which is in the jurisdiction of this local. We have some of the members employed on it. It, however, is not a 100 per cent job, but the local succeeded in lining up some of the men on it, and also placed some of the traveling Brothers on it. There is a contemplated 22-story hotel scheduled to start some time this winter. It will give employment to some of the boys I hope about the time of the year when they are thinking strongly of pressing the bricks through the dull season. It will at least give us all something to be optimistic about. But don't get the impression, Brother, that work here is over-crowded and grab off a traveler and head this way with the impression you are going to find easy pickings. This local always has a welcome hand to the traveler who is a live wire, with a paid-up card who comes here willing to assist, build up and better conditions in general. One thing I want to call attention to and impress on the traveling Brothers and that is to report to the secretary when any of you come here and to register at the local before trying to go to work.

The state Labor Day celebration was held in this city and went over in good shape. Had a number of out-of-town delegations of the different crafts participating in the parade. This local made an excellent showing with the assistance of Local Union No. 584, of Tulsa, Okla., and Local Union No. 1141 wishes to extend a word of thanks and appreciation through the WORKER for the courtesy and support shown us by Local Union No. 584. Brother Doc Davis was elected to lead the parade, being the oldest member with a paid-up card of continuous good standing.

Brother Grimsly is out parading a spick and span new 1929 Buick sport roadster, which he claims his better half gave him as a birthday present. (And some of the Brothers are now asking him when he is going to divorce his better half.)

Have just installed two new members to the executive board and the board has a lot of work ahead of them. Settling all the details of how to run a union is a tremendous responsibility for any board to attempt, and

to sell satisfactory recommendations and constructive ideas to the members as a whole. Nevertheless, that is what will be the executive board's goal.

MONDAY.

### L. U. NO. 1154, SANTA MONICA, CALIF.

Editor:

With a few spare moments will try to fill in a little space of your columns. We are keeping pace with rather slow march music and what I mean, the music has been slow the past 18 months. Still at the present all of the boys are working, according to the business agent's report. We are having our same unexcelled weather and lots of tourists but the money problem is still tight. The hotels, railroads and sight seeing companies get the tourists' money. A great deal of Local Union No. 1154's work is among the amusement resorts of which we have quite a number. Amusement operators will not expand as long as a certain volume of capital is not distributed within their ranks.

We seem to be having a rather tedious time keeping our officers in their places. What's the matter with that new by-law committee? They must have all gone to choir practice. Every time I go out to a Hi Jinks or a little social function of some respect Mike Ambrose, the E. M. F. wizard, is always tending bar. If one could keep that Irishman on the end of a hickey handle like he predominates back of one of those places some of these shops would make money. Who ever heard of a president getting in an office two terms and then have to read the opening ceremonies out of a book?

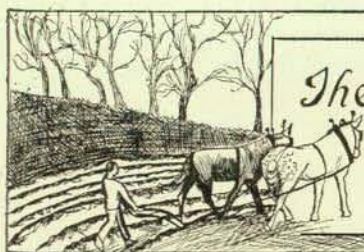
Then here comes the recording secretary for an excuse. Says he has got to go to night school. I was just wondering why night and then one of the fellows said she had red hair. Oh my gosh, what's things coming to? Prize fights, choir practice, night school, all coming on meeting night! Think I have to start taking my piano lessons again. I think we should declare one day in the week union day with full pay for attendance and then see if they would attend the meetings. Maybe not in some cases if there was a bazaar going on. What do you think, that rascal Earl Glascock has run off to Texas again. Earl, how do you get that way, pulling those fast ones. Now who is going to tell us when we are out of order?

Johnnie Harrison has gone in search of an oil well. Hope he wins. Saw Brother Ray Owens at the Hi Jinks, but would not dare tell what he was doing. Long Beach had an exposition which ran several weeks. During their construction period they started out nicely with fair labor. Next thing we knew, organized labor was replaced by unfair men. The affair was well advertised, something to this respect, say for instance. A mastodonic assembly of all that's odd, strange and curious. True to its name it was a mastodonic assembly of scabs of all crafts from all the odd, strange and curious parts of the country. Next they tried to pull a labor day celebration with the support of allied labor crafts and you can guess the rest.

I think it is time to start another organizing campaign. Did you know, Brother Readers, this is sunny southern California, the land of prunes, lemons and nuts. You know a nut is always happy, so why not join us? The weather is always warm and you can sleep under the trees and no Florida winds to blow your tree away from you.

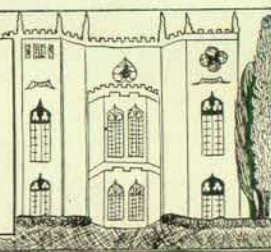
O. B. THOMAS.





# The FREELANDS

by John Galsworthy



## "LIBERTY'S A GLORIOUS FEAST"—BURNS

With a slight deepening of the sardonic patience in his face, old Gaunt rose, took a bowl and spoon down from a shelf, and very slowly proceeded to make himself his evening meal. It consisted of crusts of bread soaked in hot water and tempered with salt, pepper, onion, and a touch of butter. And while he waited, crouched over the kettle, his son smoked his grayish clay and read his greenish journal; one old clock ticked and a little cat purled without provocation on the ledge of the tight-closed window. Then the door opened and the rogue-girl appeared. She shook her shoulders as though to dismiss the wetting she had got, took off her turn-down, speckly, straw hat, put on an apron, and rolled up her sleeves. Her arms were full and firm and red; the whole of her was full and firm. From her rosy cheeks to her stout ankles she was superabundant with vitality, the strangest contrast to her shadowy, thin old grandfather. About the preparation of her father's tea she moved with a sort of brooding stolidity, out of which would suddenly gleam a twinkle of rogue-sweetness, as when she stopped to stroke the little cat or to tickle the back of her grandfather's lean neck in passing. Having set the tea, she stood by the table and said slowly: "Tea's ready, father. I'm goin' to London."

Tom Gaunt put down his pipe and journal, took his seat at the table, filled his mouth with sausage, and said: "You're goin' where I tell you."

"I'm goin' to London."

Tom Gaunt stayed the morsel in one cheek and fixed her with his little, wild boar's eye.

"Ye're goin' to catch the stick," he said. "Look here, my girl, Tom Gaunt's been put about enough along of you already. Don't you make no mistake."

"I'm goin' to London," repeated the rogue-girl stolidly. "You can get Alice to come over."

"Oh! Can I? You're not goin' till I tell you. Don't you think it!"

"I'm goin'. I saw Mr. Derek this mornin'. They'll get me a place there."

Tom Gaunt remained with his fork as it were transfixed. The effort of devising contradiction to the chief supporters of his own rebellion was for the moment too much for him. He resumed mastication.

"You'll go where I want you to go; and don't you think you can tell me where that is."

In the silence that ensued the only sound was that of old Gaunt supping at his crusty-broth. Then the rogue-girl went to the window and, taking the little cat on her breast, sat looking out into the rain. Having finished his broth, old Gaunt got up, and, behind his son's back, he looked at his granddaughter and thought:

"Goin' to London! Twud be best for us all. We shudn' need to be movin', then. Goin' to London!" But he felt desolate.

### CHAPTER XIV

When spring and first love meet in a girl's heart, then the birds sing.

The songs that blackbirds and dusty-coated thrushes flung through Nedda's window when she awoke in Hampstead those May mornings seemed to have been sung by herself all night. Whether the sun were flashing on the leaves, or rain-drops sieving through on a sou'west wind, the same warmth glowed up in her the moment her eyes opened. Whether the lawn below were a field of bright dew, or dry and and darkish in a shiver of east wind, her eyes never grew dim all day; and her blood felt as light as ostrich feathers.

Stormed by an attack of his *cacoethes scribendi*, after those few blank days at Becket, Felix saw nothing amiss with his young daughter. The great observer was not observant of things that other people observed. Neither he nor Flora, occupied with matters of more spiritual importance, could tell, offhand, for example, on which hand a wedding-ring was worn. They had talked enough of Becket and Tods to produce the impression on Flora's mind that one day or other two young people would arrive in her house on a visit; but she had begun a poem called "Dionysus at the Well," and Felix himself had plunged into a satiric allegory entitled "The Last of the Laborers." Nedda, therefore, walked alone; but at her side went always an invisible companion. In that long, imaginary walking-out she gave her thoughts and the whole of her heart, and to be doing this never surprised her, who, before, had not given them whole to anything. A bee knows the first summer day and clings intoxicated to its flowers; so did Nedda know and cling. She wrote him two letters and he wrote her one. It was not poetry; indeed, it was almost all concerned with Wilmet Gaunt, asking Nedda to find a place in London where the girl could go; but it ended with the words:

"Your lover,  
"DEREK."

This letter troubled Nedda. She would have taken it at once to Felix or to Flora if it had not been for the first words, "Dearest Nedda," and those last three. Except her mother, she instinctively distrusted women in such a matter as that of Wilmet Gaunt, feeling they would want to know more than she could tell them, and not be too tolerant of what they heard. Casting about, at a loss, she thought suddenly of Mr. Cuthcott.

At dinner that day she fished round carefully. Felix spoke of him almost warmly. What Cuthcott could have been doing at Becket, of all places, he could not imagine—the last sort of man one expected to see there; a good fellow, rather desperate, perhaps, as men of his age were apt to get if they had too many women, or no women, about them.

Which, said Nedda, had Mr. Cuthcott?

Oh! None. How had he struck Nedda? And Felix looked at his little daughter with a certain humble curiosity. He always felt that the young instinctively knew so much more than he did.

"I liked him awfully. He was like a dog." "Ah!" said Felix, "he is like a dog—very honest; he grins and runs about the city, and might be inclined to bay at the moon."

"I don't mind that," Nedda thought, "so long as he's not 'superior.'"

"He's very human," Felix added.

And, having found out that he lived in Gray's Inn, Nedda thought: "I will; I'll ask him."

To put her project into execution, she wrote this note:

"DEAR MR. CUTHCOTT:

"You were so kind as to tell me you wouldn't mind if I bothered you about things. I've got a very bothersome thing to know what to do about, and I would be so glad of your advice. It so happens that I can't ask my father and mother. I hope you won't think me very horrible, wasting your time. And please say no, if you'd rather.

"Yours sincerely,

"NEDDA FREELAND."

The answer came:

"DEAR MISS FREELAND:

"Delighted. But if very bothersome, better save time and ink, and have a snack of lunch with me tomorrow at the Elgin restaurant, close to the British Museum. Quiet and respectable. No flowers by request. One o'clock.

"Very truly yours,

"GILES CUTHCOTT."

Putting on "no flowers" and with a fast-beating heart, Nedda went on her first lonely adventure. To say truth she did not know in the least how ever she was going to ask this almost strange man about a girl of doubtful character. But she kept saying to herself: "I don't care—he has nice eyes." And her spirit would rise as she got nearer, because, after all, she was going to find things out, and to find things out was jolly. The new warmth and singing in her heart had not destroyed, but rather heightened, her sense of the extraordinary interest of all things that be. And very mysterious to her that morning was the kaleidoscope of Oxford Street and its innumerable girls, and women, each going about her business, with a life of her own that was not Nedda's. For men she had little use just now, they had acquired a certain insignificance, not having gray-black eyes that smoked and flared, nor Harris tweed suits that smelled delicious. Only once on her journey from Oxford Circus she felt the sense of curiosity rise in her, in relation to a man, and this was when she asked a policeman at Tottenham Court Road, and he put his head down fully a foot to listen to her. So huge, so broad, so red in the face, so stolid, it seemed wonderful to her that he paid her any attention! If he were a human being, could she really be one, too? But that, after all, was no more odd than everything. Why, for instance, the spring flowers in that woman's basket had been born; why that high white cloud floated over; why and what was Nedda Freeland?



At the entrance of the little restaurant she saw Mr. Cuthcott waiting. In a brown suit, with his pale but freckled face, and his gnawed-at, sandy moustache, and his eyes that looked out and beyond, he was certainly no beauty. But Nedda thought: "He's even nicer than I remembered, and I'm sure he knows a lot."

At first, to be sitting opposite to him, in front of little plates containing red substances and small fishes, was so exciting that she simply listened to his rapid, rather stammering voice mentioning that the English had no idea of life or cookery, that God had so made this country by mistake that everything, even the sun, knew it. What, however, would she drink? Chardonnay? It wasn't bad here.

She assented, not liking to confess that she did not know what Chardonnay might be, and hoping it was some kind of sherbet. She had never yet drunk wine, and after a glass felt suddenly extremely strong.

"Well," said Mr. Cuthcott, and his eyes twinkled, "what's your botheration? I suppose you want to strike out for yourself. My daughters did that without consulting me."

"Oh! Have you got daughters?"

"Yes—funny ones; older than you."

"That's why you understand, then."

Mr. Cuthcott smiled. "They were a liberal education!"

And Nedda thought: "Poor Dad, I wonder if I am!"

"Yes," Mr. Cuthcott murmured, "who would think a gosling would ever become a goose?"

"Ah!" said Nedda eagerly, "isn't it wonderful how things grow?"

She felt his eyes suddenly catch hold of hers.

"You're in love!" he said.

It seemed to her a great piece of luck that he had found that out. It made everything easy at once, and her words came out pell-mell.

"Yes, and I haven't told my people yet. I don't seem able. He's given me something to do, and I haven't much experience."

A funny little wiggle passed over Mr. Cuthcott's face. "Yes, yes; go on. Tell us about it."

She took a sip from her glass, and the feeling that he had been going to laugh passed away.

"It's about the daughter of a laborer, down there in Worcestershire, where he lives, not very far from Becket. He's my cousin, Derek, the son of my other uncle at Joyfields. He and his sister feel most awfully strongly about the laborers."

"Ah!" said Mr. Cuthcott, "the laborers! Queer how they're in the air, all of a sudden."

"This girl hasn't been very good, and she has to go from the village, or else her family have. He wants me to find a place for her in London."

"I see; and she hasn't been very good?"

"Not very." She knew that her cheeks were flushing, but her eyes felt steady, and, seeing that his eyes never moved, she did not mind. She went on:

"It's Sir Gerald Malloring's estate. Lady Malloring—won't—"

She heard a snap. Mr. Cuthcott's mouth had closed.

"Oh!" he said, "say no more!"

"He can bite nicely!" she thought.

Mr. Cuthcott, who had begun lightly thumping the little table with his open hand, broke out suddenly:

"That petty bullying in the country! I know it! My God! Those prudes, those prisms! They're the ruin of half the girls on the—"

He looked at Nedda and stopped short. "If she can do any kind of

work, I'll find her a place. In fact, she'd better come, for a start, under my old house-keeper. Let your cousin know; she can turn up any day. Name? Wilmet Gaunt? Right you are!" He wrote it on his cuff.

Nedda rose to her feet, having an inclination to seize his hand, or stroke his head, or something. She subsided again with a fervid sigh, and sat exchanging with him a happy smile. At last she said:

"Mr. Cuthcott, is there any chance of things like that changing?"

"Changing?" He certainly had grown paler, and was again lightly thumping the table. Changing? By gum! It's got to change! This d—d pluto-aristocratic ideal! The weed's so grown up that it's choking us. Yes, Miss Freeland, whether from inside or out I don't know yet, but there's a blazing row coming. Things are going to be made new before long."

Under his thumps the little plates had begun to rattle and leap. And Nedda thought: "I do like him."

But she said anxiously:

"You believe there's something to be done, then? Derek is simply full of it; I want to feel like that, too, and I mean to."

His face grew twinkly; he put out his hand. And, wondering a little whether he meant her to, Nedda timidly stretched forth her own and grasped it.

"I like you," he said. "Love your cousin and don't worry."

Nedda's eyes slipped into the distance.

"But I'm afraid of him. If you saw him, you'd know."

"One's always afraid for the fellows that are worth anything. There was another young Freeland at your uncle's the other night—"

"My brother, Alan!"

"Oh! your brother? Well, I wasn't afraid for him, and it seemed a pity. Have some of this; it's about the only thing they do well here."

"Oh, thank you, no. I've had a lovely lunch. Mother and I generally have about nothing." And clasping her hands she added:

"This is a secret, isn't it, Mr. Cuthcott?"

"Dead."

He laughed and his face melted into a mass of wrinkles. Nedda laughed also and drank up the rest of her wine. She felt blissful.

"Yes," said Mr. Cuthcott, "there's nothing like loving. How long have you been at it?"

"Only five days, but it's everything."

Mr. Cuthcott sighed. "That's right. When you can't love, the only thing is to hate."

"Oh!" said Nedda.

Mr. Cuthcott again began banging on the little table. "Look at them, look at them!" His eyes wandered angrily about the room, wherein sat some few who had passed through the mills of gentility. "What do they know of life? Where are their souls and sympathies? They haven't any. I'd like to see their blood flow, the silly brutes."

Nedda looked at them with alarm and curiosity. They seemed to her somewhat like everybody she knew. She said timidly: "Do you think our blood ought to flow, too?"

Mr. Cuthcott relapsed into twinkles. "Rather! Mine first!"

"He is human!" thought Nedda. And she got up: "I'm afraid I ought to go now. It's been awfully nice. Thank you so very much. Good-by!"

He shook her firm little hand with his frail thin one, and stood smiling till the restaurant door cut him off from her view.

The streets seemed so gorgeously full of life now that Nedda's head swam. She looked at it all with such absorption that she could not tell one thing from another. It seemed rather long to the Tottenham Court Road,

though she noted carefully the names of all the streets as she passed, and was sure she had not missed it. She came at last to one called *Poultry*. "Poultry!" she thought; "I should have remembered that—Poultry?" And she laughed. It was so sweet and feathery a laugh that the driver of an old four-wheeler stopped his horse. He was old and anxious-looking, with a gray beard and deep folds in his red cheeks.

"Poultry!" she said. "Please, am I right for the Tottenham Court Road?"

The old man answered: "Glory, no, miss; you're goin' east!"

"East!" thought Nedda; "I'd better take him." And she got in. She sat in the four-wheeler, smiling. And how far this was due to Chardonnay she did not consider. She was to love and not worry. It was wonderful! In this mood she was put down, still smiling, at the Tottenham Court Road Tube, and getting out her purse she prepared to pay the cabman. The fare would be a shilling, but she felt like giving him two. He looked so anxious and worn, in spite of his red face. He took them, looked at her, and said: "Thank you, miss; I wanted that."

"Oh!" murmured Nedda, "then please take this, too. It's all I happen to have, except my Tube fare."

The old man took it, and water actually ran along his nose.

"God bless yer!" he said. And taking up his whip, he drove off quickly.

Rather choky, but still glowing, Nedda descended to her train. It was not till she was walking to the Spaniard's Road that a cloud seemed to come over her sky, and she reached home dejected.

In the garden of the Freeland's old house was a nook shut away by berberis and rhododendrons, where some bees were supposed to make honey, but, knowing its destination, and belonging to a union, made no more than they were obliged. In this retreat, which contained a rustic bench, Nedda was accustomed to sit and read; she went there now. And her eyes began filling with tears. Why must the poor old fellow who had driven her look so anxious and call on God to bless her for giving him that little present? Why must people grow old and helpless, like that Grandfather Gaunt she had seen at Becket? Why was there all the tyranny that made Derek and Sheila so wild? And all the grinding poverty that she herself could see when she went with her mother to their Girls' Club, in Bethel Green? What was the use of being young and strong if nothing happened, nothing was really changed, so that one got old and died seeing still the same things as before? What was the use of even loving, if love itself had to yield to death? The trees! How they grew from tiny seed to great and beautiful things, and then slowly, slowly dried and decayed away to dust. What was the good of it all? What comfort was there in a God so great and universal that he did not care to keep her and Derek alive and loving forever, and was not interested enough to see that the poor old cab-driver should not be haunted day and night with fear of the workhouse for himself and an old wife, perhaps? Nedda's tears fell fast, and how far this was Chardonnay no one could tell.

Felix, seeking inspiration from the sky in regard to "The Last of the Laborers," heard a noise like sobbing, and, searching, found his little daughter sitting there and crying as if her heart would break. The sight was so unusual and so utterly disturbing that he stood rooted, quite unable to bring her help. Should he sneak away? Should he go for Flora? What should he do? Like many men whose work keeps them centered within themselves, he instinctively avoided every-



thing likely to pain or trouble him; for this reason, when anything did penetrate those mechanical defences he became almost strangely tender. Loath for example, to believe that any one was ill, if once convinced of it, he made so good a nurse that Flora, at any rate, was in the habit of getting well with suspicious alacrity. Thoroughly moved now, he sat down on the bench beside Nedda, and said:

"My darling!"

She leaned her forehead against his arm and sobbed the more.

Felix waited, patting her far shoulder gently.

He had often dealt with such situations in his books, and now that one had come true was completely at a loss. He could not even begin to remember what was usually said or done, and he only made little soothing noises.

To Nedda this tenderness brought a sudden sharp sense of guilt and yearning. She began:

"It's not because of that I'm crying, Dad, but I want you to know that Derek and I are in love."

The words: "You! What! In those few days!" rose, and got as far as Felix's teeth; he swallowed them and went on patting her shoulder. Nedda in love! He felt blank and ashy. That special feeling of owning her more than any one else, which was so warming and delightful, so really precious—it would be gone! What right had she to take it from him, thus, without warning! Then he remembered how odious he had always said the elderly were, to spoke the wheels of youth, and managed to murmur:

"Good luck to you, my pretty!"

He said it, conscious that a father ought to be saying:

"You're much too young, and he's your cousin!" But what a father ought to say appeared to him just then both sensible and ridiculous. Nedda rubbed her cheek against his hand.

"It won't make any difference, Dad, I promise you!"

And Felix thought: "Not to you, only to me!" But he said:

"Not a scrap, my love! What were you crying about?"

"About the world; it seems so heartless."

And she told him about the water that had run along the nose of the old four-wheeler man.

But while he seemed to listen, Felix thought: "I wish to God I were made of leather; then I shouldn't feel as if I'd lost the warmth inside me. I mustn't let her see. Fathers are queer—I always suspected that. There goes my work for a good week!" Then he answered:

"No, my dear, the world is not heartless; it's only arranged according to certain necessary contraries: No pain, no pleasure; no dark, no light, and the rest of it. If you think it couldn't be arranged differently."

As he spoke a blackbird came running with a chuckle from underneath the berberis, looked at them with alarm, and ran back. Nedda raised her face.

"Dad, I mean to do something with my life!"

Felix answered:

"Yes. That's right."

But long after Nedda had fallen into dreams that night, he lay awake, with his left foot enclosed between Flora's, trying to regain that sense of warmth which he knew he must never confess to having lost.

## CHAPTER XV

Flora took the news rather with the air of a mother-dog that says to her puppy: "Oh, very well, young thing! Go and stick your teeth in it and find out for yourself!"

Sooner or later this always happened, and generally sooner nowadays. Besides, she could not help feeling that she would get more of Felix, to her a matter of greater importance than she gave sign of. But inwardly the news had given her a shock almost as sharp as that felt by him. Was she really the mother of one old enough to love? Was the child that used to cuddle up to her in the window-seat to be read to, gone from her; that used to rush in every morning at all inconvenient moments of her toilet; that used to be found sitting in the dark on the stairs, like a little sleepy owl, because, forsooth, it was so "cosey"?

Not having seen Derek, she did not as yet share her husband's anxiety on that score, though his description was dubious:

"Upstanding young cockerel, swinging his sporran and marching to pipes—a fine spurn about him! Born to trouble, if I know anything, trying to sweep the sky with his little broom!"

"Is he a prig?"

"No-o. There's simplicity about his scorn, and he seems to have been brought up on facts, not on literature, like most of these young monkeys. The cousinship I don't think matters; Kirsteen brings in too strong an out-strain. He's her son, not Tod's. But perhaps," he added, sighing, "it won't last."

Flora shook her head. "It will last!" she said; "Nedda's deep."

And if Nedda held, so would Fate; no one would throw Nedda over! They naturally both felt that. "Dionysus at the Well," no less than "The Last of the Laborers," had a light week of it.

Though in a sense relieved at having parted with her secret, Nedda yet felt that she had committed desecration. Suppose Derek should mind her people knowing!

On the day that he and Sheila were to come, feeling she could not trust herself to seem even reasonably calm, she started out, meaning to go to the South Kensington Museum and wander the time away there; but once out-of-doors the sky seemed what she wanted, and, turning down the hill on the north side, she sat down under a gorse bush. Here tramps, coming in to London, passed the night under the stars; here was a vision, however dim, of nature. And nature alone could a little soothe her ecstatic nerves.

How would he greet her? Would he be exactly as he was when they stood at the edge of Tod's orchard, above the dreamy, darkening fields, joining hands and lips, moved as they had never been moved before?

May blossom was beginning to come out along the hedge of the private grounds that bordered that bit of Cockney Common, and from it, warmed by the sun, the scent stole up to her. Familiar, like so many children of the cultured classes, with the pagan and fairy-tales of nature, she forgot them all the moment she was really by herself with earth and sky. In their breadth, their soft and stirring continuity, they rejected bookish fancy, and woke in her rapture and yearning, a sort of long delight, a never-appeased hunger. Crouching, hands round knees, she turned her face to get the warmth of the sun, and see the white clouds go slowly by, and catch all the songs that the birds sang. And every now and then she drew a deep breath. It was true what Dad had said: There was no real heartlessness in nature. It was warm, beating, breathing. And if things ate each other, what did it matter? They had lived and died quickly, helping to make others live. The sacred swing and circle of it went on forever, full and harmonious under the lighted sky, under the friendly stars. It

was wonderful to be alive! And all done by love. Love! More, more, more love! And then death, if it must come! For, after all, to Nedda death was so far away, so unimaginably dim and distant, that it did not really count.

While she sat, letting her fingers, that were growing slowly black, scramble the grass and fern, a feeling came on her of a Presence, a creature with wings above and around, that seemed to have on its face a long, mysterious smile of which she, Nedda, was herself a tiny twinkle. She would bring Derek here. They two would sit together and let the clouds go over them, and she would learn all that he really thought, and tell him all her longings and fears; they would be silent, too, loving each other too much to talk. She made elaborate plans of what they were to do and see, beginning with the East End and the National Gallery, and ending with sunrise from Parliament Hill; but she somehow knew that nothing would happen as she had designed. If only the first moment were not different from what she hoped!

She sat there so long that she rose quite stiff, and so hungry that she could not help going home and stealing into the kitchen. It was three o'clock, and the old cook, as usual, asleep in an armchair, with her apron thrown up between her face and the fire. What would Cookie say if she knew? In that oven she had been allowed to bake in fancy perfect little doll loaves, while Cookie baked them in reality. Here she had watched the mysterious making of pink cream, had burned countless "goes" of toffy, and cocoanut ice; and tasted all kinds of loveliness. Dear old Cookie! Stealing about on tiptoe, seeking what she might devour, she found four small jam tarts and ate them, while the cook snored softly. Then, by the table, that looked so like a great loaf-platter, she stood contemplating cook. Old darling, with her fat, pale, crumpled face! Hung to the dresser, opposite, was a little mahogany looking-glass tilted forward. Nedda could see herself almost down to her toes. "I mean to be prettier than I am!" she thought, putting her hands on her waist. "I wonder if I can pull them in a bit!" Sliding her fingers under her blouse, she began to pull at certain strings. They would not budge. They were loose, yes, really too comfortable. She would have to get the next size smaller! And dropping her chin, she rubbed it on the lace edging of her chest, where it felt warm and smelled piny. Had cookie ever been in love? Her gray hairs were coming, poor old duck! The windows, where a protection of wire gauze kept out the flies, were opened wide, and the sun shone in and dimmed the fire. The kitchen clock ticked like a conscience; a faint perfume of frying-pan and mint scented the air. And, for the first time since this new sensation of love had come to her, Nedda felt as if a favorite book, read through and done with were dropping from her hands. The lovely times in that kitchen, in every nook of that old house and garden, would never come again! Gone! She felt suddenly cast down to sadness. They had been lovely times! To be deserting in spirit all that had been so good to her—it seemed like a crime! She slid down off the table and, passing behind the cook, put her arms round those substantial sides. Without meaning to, out of sheer emotion, she pressed them somewhat hard, and, as from a concertina emerges a jerked and drawn-out chord, so from the cook came a long, quaking sound; her apron fell, her body heaved, and her drowsy, flat, soft voice, greasy from pondering over dishes, murmured:

"Ah, Miss Nedda! It's you, my dear! Bless your pretty 'eart!"



But down Nedda's cheeks, behind her, rolled two tears.

"Cookie, oh, Cookie!" And she ran out

And the first moment? It was like nothing she had dreamed of. Strange, stiff! One darting look, and then eyes down; one convulsive squeeze, then such a formal shake of hot, dry hands, and off he had gone with Felix to his room, and she with Sheila to hers, bewildered, biting down consternation, trying desperately to behave "like a little lady," as her old nurse would have put it—before Sheila, especially, whose hostility she knew by instinct she had earned. All that evening, furtive watching, formal talk, and underneath a ferment of doubt and fear and longing. All a mistake! An awful mistake! Did he love her? Heaven! If he did not, she could never face any one again. He could not love her! His eyes were like those of a swan when its neck is drawn up and back in anger. Terrible—having to show nothing, having to smile at Sheila, at Dad, and Mother! And when at last she got to her room, she stood at the window and at first simply leaned her forehead against the glass and shivered. What had she done? Had she dreamed it all—dreamed that they had stood together under those boughs in the darkness, and through their lips exchanged their hearts? She must have dreamed it! Dreamed that most wonderful, false dream! And the walk home in the thunder-storm, and his arm round her, and her letters, and his letter—dreamed it all! And now she was awake! From her lips came a little moan, and she sank down huddled, and stayed there ever so long, numb and chilly. Undress—go to bed? Not for the world. By the time the morning came she had got to forget that she had dreamed. For very shame she had got to forget that; no one should see. Her cheeks and ears and lips were burning, but her body felt icy cold. Then—what time she did not know at all—she felt she must go out and sit on the stairs. They had always been her comforters, those wide, shallow, covey stairs. Out and down the passage, past all their rooms—his the last—to the dark stairs, eerie at night where the scent of age oozed out of the old house. All doors below, above, were closed; it was like looking down into a well, to sit with her head leaning against the banisters. And silent, so silent—just those faint creakings that come from nowhere, as it might be the breathing of the house. She put her arms round a cold banister and hugged it hard. It hurt her, and she embraced it the harder. The first tears of self-pity came welling up, and without warning a great sob burst out of her. Alarmed at the sound, she smothered her mouth with her arm. No good; they came breaking out! A door opened; all the blood rushed to her heart and away from it, and with a little dreadful gurgle she was silent. Some one was listening. How long that terrible listening lasted she had no idea; then foot-steps, and she was conscious that it was standing in the dark behind her. A foot touched her back. She gave a little gasp. Derek's voice whispered hoarsely:

"What? Who are you?"

And, below her breath, she answered: "Nedda."

His arms wrenched her away from the banister, his voice in her ear said:

"Nedda, darling, Nedda!"

But despair had sunk too deep; she could only quiver and shake and try to drive sobbing out of her breath. Then, most queer, not his words, nor the feel of his arms, comforted her—any one could pity!—but the smell and the roughness of his Norfolk jacket. So he, too, had not been in bed; he, too, had been unhappy! And, burying her face in his sleeve, she murmured:

"Oh, Derek! Why?"

"I didn't want them all to see. I can't bear to give it away. Nedda, come down lower and let's love each other!"

Softly, stumbling, clinging together, they went down to the last turn of the wide stairs. How many times had she not sat there, in white frocks, her hair hanging down as now, twisting the tassels of little programmes covered with hieroglyphics only intelligible to herself, talking spasmodically to spasmodic boys with budding "tails," while Chinese lanterns let fall their rose and orange light on them and all the other little couples as exquisitely devoid of ease. Ah! it was worth those hours of torture to sit there together now, comforting each other with hands and lips and whisperings. It was more, as much more than that moment in the orchard, as sun shining after a Spring storm is more than sun in placid mid-July. To hear him say: "Nedda, I love you!" to feel it in his hand clasped on her heart was much more, now that she knew how difficult it was for him to say or show it, except in the dark with her alone. Many a long day they might have gone through together that would not have shown her so much of his real heart as that hour of whispering and kisses.

He had known she was unhappy, and yet he couldn't! It had only made him more dumb! It was awful to be like that! But now that she knew, she was glad to think that it was buried so deep in him and kept for her alone. And if he did it again she would just know that it was only shyness and pride. And he was not a brute and a beast, as he insisted. But suppose she had chanced not to come out! Would she ever have lived through the night? And she shivered.

"Are you cold, darling? Put on my coat."

It was put on her in spite of all effort to prevent him. Never was anything so warm, so delicious, wrapping her in something more than Harris tweed. And the hall clock struck—Two!

She could just see his face in the glimmer that filtered from the skylight at the top. And she felt that he was learning her, learning all that she had to give him, learning the trust that was shining through her eyes. There was just enough light for them to realize the old house watching from below and from above—a glint on the dark floor there, on the dark wall here; a blackness that seemed to be inhabited by some spirit, so that their hands clutched and twitched, when the tiny, tiny noises of Time, playing in wood and stone, clicked out.

That stare of the old house, with all its knowledge of lives past, of youth and kisses spent and gone, of hopes spun and faiths abashed, the old house cynical, stirred in them desire to clutch each other close and feel the thrill of peering out together into mystery that must hold for them so much of love and joy and trouble! And suddenly she put her fingers to his face, passed them softly, clingingly, over his hair, forehead, eyes, traced the sharp cheek-bones down to his jaw, round by the hard chin up to his lips, over the straight bone of his nose, lingering, back, to his eyes again.

"Now, if I go blind, I shall know you. Give me one kiss, Derek. You must be tired."

Buried in the old dark house that kiss lasted long; then, tiptoeing—she in front—pausing at every creak, holding breath, they stole up to their rooms. And the clock struck—Three!

## CHAPTER XVI

Felix (nothing if not modern) had succumbed already to the feeling that youth ruled the roost. Whatever his misgivings,

his and Flora's sense of loss, Nedda must be given a free hand! Derek gave no outward show of his condition, and but for his little daughter's happy serenity Felix would have thought as she had thought that first night. He had a feeling that his nephew rather despised one so soaked in mildness and reputation as Felix Freeland; and he got on better with Sheila, not because she was milder, but because she was devoid of that scornful tang which clung about her brother. No! Sheila was not mild. Rich-colored, downright of speech, with her mane of short hair, she was a no less startling companion. The smile of Felix had never been more whimsically employed than during that ten-day visit. The evening John Freeland came to dinner was the highwater mark of his alarmed amusement. Mr. Cuthcott, also bidden, at Nedda's instigation, seemed to take a mischievous delight in drawing out those two young people in face of their official uncle. The pleasure of the dinner to Felix—and it was not too great—was in watching Nedda's face. She hardly spoke, but how she listened! Nor did Derek say much, but what he did say had a queer, sarcastic twinge about it.

"An unpleasant young man," was John's comment afterward. "How the deuce did he ever come to be Tod's son? Sheila, of course, is one of these hot-headed young women that make themselves a nuisance nowadays, but she's intelligible. By the way, that fellow Cuthcott's a queer chap!"

One subject of conversation at dinner had been the morality of revolutionary violence. And the saying that had really upset John had been Derek's: "Conflagration first—morality afterward!" He had looked at his nephew from under brows which a constant need for rejecting petitions to the Home Office had drawn permanently down and in toward the nose, and made no answer.

To Felix these words had a more sinister significance. With his juster appreciation both of the fiery and the official points of view, his far greater insight into his nephew than ever John would have, he saw that they were more than a mere arrow of controversy. And he made up his mind that night that he would tackle his nephew and try to find out exactly what was smouldering within that crisp, black pate.

Following him into the garden next morning, he said to himself: "No irony that's fatal. Man to man—or boy to boy—which ever it is!" But, on the garden path, alongside that young spread-eagle, whose dark, glowering, self-contained face he secretly admired, he merely began:

"How do you like your Uncle John?"

"He doesn't like me, Uncle Felix."

Somewhat baffled, Felix proceeded:

"I say, Derek, fortunately or unfortunately, I've some claim now to a little knowledge of you. You've got to open out a bit to me. What are you going to do with yourself in life? You can't support Nedda on revolution."

Having drawn this bow at a venture, he paused, doubtful of his wisdom. A glance at Derek's face confirmed his doubt. It was closer than ever, more defiant.

"There's a lot of money in revolution, Uncle Felix—other people's."

Dash the young brute! There was something in him! He swerved off to a fresh line.

"How do you like London?"

"I don't like it. But, Uncle Felix, don't you wish you were seeing it for the first time? What books would you write!"

Felix felt that unconscious thrust go "home." Revolt against staleness and clipped wings, against the terrible security of his too solid reputation, smote him.



"What strikes you most about it, then?" he asked.

"That it ought to be jolly well blown up. Everybody seems to know that, too—they look it, anyway, and yet they go on as if it oughtn't."

"Why ought it to be blown up?"

"Well, what's the good of anything while London and all these other big towns are sitting on the country's chest? England must have been a fine place once, though!"

"Some of us think it a fine place still."

"Of course it is, in a way. But anything new and keen gets sat on. England's like an old tom-cat by the fire: too jolly comfortable for anything!"

At this support to his own theory that the country was going to the dogs, owing to such as John and Stanley, Felix thought: "Out of the mouths of babes!" But he merely said: "You're a cheerful young man!"

"It's got cramp," Derek muttered; "can't even give women votes. Fancy my mother without a vote! And going to wait till every laborer is off the land before it attends to them. It's like the port you gave us last night, Uncle Felix, wonderful crust!"

"And what is to be your contribution to its renovation?"

Derek's face instantly resumed its peculiar defiant smile, and Felix thought: "Young beggar! He's close as wax." After their little talk, however, he had more understanding of his nephew. His defiant self-sufficiency seemed more genuine. . . .

In spite of his sensations when dining with Felix, John Freeland (little if not punctilious) decided that it was incumbent on him to have the "young Tods" to dinner, especially since Frances Freeland had come to stay with him the day after the arrival of those two young people at Hampstead. She had reached Porchester Gardens faintly flushed from the prospect of seeing darling John, with one large cane trunk, and a hand-bag of a pattern which the man in the shop had told her was the best thing out. It had a clasp which had worked beautifully in the shop, but which, for some reason, on the journey had caused her both pain and anxiety. Convinced, however, that she could cure it and open the bag the moment she could get to that splendid new pair of pincers in her trunk, which a man had only yesterday told her were the latest, she still felt that she had a soft thing, and dear John must have one like it if she could get him one at the stores tomorrow.

John, who had come away early from the Home Office, met her in that dark hall, to which he had paid no attention since his young wife died, 15 years ago. Embracing him, with a smile of love almost timorous from intensity, Frances Freeland looked him up and down, and, catching what light there was gleaming on his temples, determined that she had in her bag, as soon as she could get it open, the very thing for dear John's hair. He had such a nice moustache, and it was a pity he was getting bald. Brought to her room, she sat down rather suddenly, feeling, as a fact, very much like fainting—a condition of affairs to which she had never in the past and intended never in the future to come, making such a fuss! Owing to that nice new patent clasp, she had not been able to get at her smelling-salts, nor the little flask of brandy and the one hard-boiled egg without which she never travelled; and for want of a cup of tea her soul was nearly dying within her. Dear John would never think she had not had anything since breakfast (she travelled always by a slow train, disliking motion), and she would not for the world let him know—so near dinner-time, giving a lot of trouble! She therefore stayed quite quiet, smiling a little, for fear he might

suspect her. Seeing John, however, put her bag down in the wrong place, she felt stronger.

"No, darling—not there—in the window."

And while he was changing the position of the bag, her heart swelled with joy because his back was so straight, and with the thought: "What a pity the dear boy has never married again! It does so keep a man from getting moony!" With all that writing and thinking he had to do, such important work, too, it would have been so good for him, especially at night. She would not have expressed it thus in words—that would not have been quite nice—but in thought Frances Freeland was a realist.

When he was gone, and she could do as she liked, she sat stiller than ever, knowing by long experience that to indulge oneself in private only made it more difficult not to indulge oneself in public. It really was provoking that this nice new clasp should go wrong just this once, and that the first time it was used! And she took from her pocket a tiny prayerbook, and, holding it to the light, read the eighteenth psalm—it was a particularly good one, that never failed her when she felt low—she used no glasses, and up to the present had avoided any line between the brows, knowing it was her duty to remain as nice as she could to look at, so as not to spoil the pleasure of people round about her. Then saying to herself firmly, "I do not, I will not want any tea—but I shall be glad of dinner!" she rose and opened her cane trunk. Though she knew exactly where they were, she was some time finding the pincers, because there were so many interesting things above them, each raising a different train of thought. A pair of field-glasses, the very latest—the man had said—for darling Derek; they would be so useful to keep his mind from thinking about things that it was no good thinking about. And for dear Flora (how wonderful that she could write poetry—poetry!) a really splendid, and perfectly new, little pill. She herself had already taken two, and they had suited her to perfection. For darling Felix a new kind of eau de cologne, made in Worcester, because that was the only scent he would use. For her pet Nedda, a piece of "point de Venise" that she really could not be selfish enough to keep any longer, especially as she was particularly fond of it. For Alan, a new kind of tin-opener that the dear boy would like enormously; he was so nice and practical. For Sheila, such a nice new novel by Mr. and Mrs. Whirlingham—a bright, wholesome tale, with such a good description of quite a new country in it—the dear child was so clever, it would be a change for her. Then, actually resting on the pincers, she came on her pass-book, recently made up, containing little or no balance, just enough to get darling John that bag like hers with the new clasp, which would be so handy for his papers when he went travelling. And having reached the pincers, she took them in her hand, and sat down again to be quite quiet a moment, with her still-dark eyelashes resting on her ivory cheeks and her lips pressed to a colorless line; for her head swam from stooping over. In repose, with three flies circling above her fine gray hair, she might have served a sculptor for a study of the stoic spirit. Then, going to the bag, her compressed lips twitching, her gray eyes piercing into its clasp with a kind of distrustful optimism, she lifted the pincers and tweaked it hard.

If the atmosphere of that dinner, to which all six from Hampstead came, was less disturbed than John anticipated, it was due to his sense of hospitality, and to every one's feeling that controversy would puzzle

and distress Granny. That there were things about which people differed, Frances Freeland well knew, but that they should so differ as to make them forget to smile and have good manners would not have seemed right to her at all. And of this, in her presence, they were all conscious; so that when they had reached the asparagus there was hardly anything left that could by any possibility be talked about. And this—for fear of seeming awkward—they at once proceeded to discuss, Flora remarking that London was very full. John agreed.

Frances Freeland, smiling, said: "It's so nice for Derek and Sheila to be seeing it like this for the first time."

Sheila said:

"Why? Isn't it always as full as this?"

John answered:

"In August practically empty. They say a hundred thousand people, at least, go away."

"Double!" remarked Felix.

"The figures are variously given. My estimate—"

"One in sixty. That shows you!"

At this interruption of Derek's John frowned slightly. "What does it show you?" he said.

Derek glanced at his grandmother.

"Oh, nothing!"

"Of course it shows you," exclaimed Sheila, "what a heartless great price it is. All 'the world' goes out of town, and 'London's empty!' But if you weren't told so you'd never know the difference."

Derek muttered: "I think it shows more than that."

Under the table Flora was touching John's foot warningly; Nedda attempting to touch Derek's; Felix endeavoring to catch John's eye; Alan trying to catch Sheila's; John biting his lip and looking carefully at nothing. Only Frances Freeland was smiling and gazing lovingly at dear Derek, thinking he would be so handsome when he had grown a nice black moustache. And she said:

"Yes, dear. What were you going to say?"

Derek looked up.

"Do you really want it, Granny?"

Nedda murmured across the table: "No, Derek."

Frances Freeland raised her brows quizzically. She almost looked arch.

"But of course I do, darling. I want to hear immensely. It's so interesting."

"Derek was going to say, Mother"—every one at once looked at Felix, who had thus broken in—"that all we West-End people—John and I and Flora and Stanley, and even you—all we people born in purple and fine linen, are so accustomed to think we're all that matters, that when we're out of London there's nobody in it. He meant to say that this is appalling enough, but that what is still more appalling is the fact that we really are all that matter, and that if people try to disturb us, we can, and jolly well will, take care they don't disturb us long. Is that what you meant, Derek?"

Derek turned a rather startled look on Felix.

"What he meant to say," went on Felix, "was, that age and habit, vested interests, culture and security sit so heavy on this country's chest, that aspiration may wriggle and squirm but will never get from under. That, for all we pretend to admire enthusiasm and youth, and the rest of it, we push it out of us just a little faster than it grows up. Is that what you meant, Derek?"

"You'll try to, but you won't succeed!"

(To be continued)

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## CONGRESSMAN WHO HAVE KEPT FAITH WITH LABOR

(Continued from page 511)

during the 16 years he has been in the Senate he has always been found working and voting on the right side.

### Massachusetts

Senator David I. Walsh, Democrat.—A progressive Senator from New England is a



SENATOR JOHNSON  
California

rare "bird," but Walsh is entitled to the distinction. After serving two terms as governor of Massachusetts, he came to the Senate in 1918, being the first Democrat to be elected for a full term since the Civil War. He was defeated for re-election in 1924 but ran 400,000 votes ahead of his ticket. With



SENATOR COPELAND  
New York

the assistance of organized labor, he was returned to the Senate in 1926 by 55,000 majority. He has a hard fight on his hands this

year and Massachusetts workers should bestir themselves in his behalf.

### New York

Senator Royal S. Copeland, Democrat.—Six years ago organized labor supported Senator Copeland largely because of the record made by his opponent. Now Senator Copeland is seeking re-election and he is in a position to point to a record which is 100 per cent in favor of labor.

### In the South

Ordinarily a nomination on the Democratic ticket in the "solid south" is equivalent to an election. In this most peculiar of all campaigns, however, it is not safe to take anything for granted. Therefore, it seems desirable to call attention to the following candidates for Senator in states which are ordinarily considered "safe":

Congressman Tom Connally has been nominated for Senator by the Democrats of Texas. He defeated Senator Earle B. Mayfield in the primary. Our chief executives indorsed Mayfield but certified that Connally's labor record in the House was above reproach. Now that



SENATOR ASHURST  
Arizona

Mayfield is out of the contest, every worker in Texas should support Connally.

Practically the same situation exists in

Mississippi. Congressman Webber T. Wilson ran against Senator Hubert D. Stephens in the Democratic primary. Because both men had satisfactory records, our chief executives announced they were "neutral." Stephens won out and should be supported in November.

Our executives supported Senator Park Trammell for re-nomination as a Democrat in Florida. He carried the primary by a big majority and, of course, should be supported in November.

Senator Claude A. Swanson, Democrat, has been re-nominated in Virginia. He has an excellent labor record.

## James Duncan Dies

James Duncan, first vice president of the American Federation of Labor, died at his home at Wollaston, Quincy, Mass., Friday, September 14, at 11 a. m. Funeral services were held at the Masonic Temple, Quincy, Mass., on Monday, September 17, at 2:30 p. m.

James Duncan was born in Scotland, May 5, 1857. He was a pioneer of the organized labor movement and a granite cutter by trade. He was secretary of the New York branch of granite cutters in 1881; of the Baltimore branch in 1884.

In March, 1895, he was elected general president of the Granite Cutters' International Association and held that position continuously until July, 1923. In 1900 he led the successful strike in the granite cutting industry for the eight-hour day.

He was a delegate to the conventions of the American Federation of Labor from 1886.

He was elected second vice president of the American Federation of Labor in 1894 at the convention held in Denver, Colo. Four years later he was elected first vice president and has since continuously served in that office. In 1898 he served as A. F. of L. fraternal delegate to the British Trade Union Congress.

In 1911 he represented the American Federation of Labor at the meeting of the International Secretariat held at Budapest, Hungary.

In 1913 he was selected as one of the five United States Commissioners to investigate and report on the subject of workmen's compensation.

In 1917 he was appointed by President Wilson with five others as envoy extraordinary on a diplomatic mission to Russia.

In 1919 he was appointed by President Wilson as a member of the American Labor Mission to the peace conference in Paris.

He is survived by his widow.

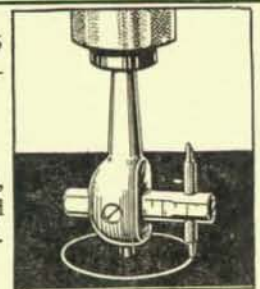


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Cuts holes 1 to 3" in diameter in sheet metal, outlet boxes, bakelite, etc. Fits any standard brace. It may also be used with drill press. Weight 10 ounces.



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Street .....

City .....

Money back if not satisfactory. "Originators of Jiffy line of labor savers"



## WRITTEN AGREEMENTS AVOID FRICTION—ALWAYS

(Continued from page 530)

wired and hung by members of Local Union No. 1, I. B. E. W., except that in the event the lighting fixtures are made outside of the City of St. Louis that the lighting fixtures will bear the union label and shall have upon the stationery of the local union from which city these lighting fixtures may come from, an acknowledgment that the lighting fixtures are union and bear the signature of the secretary of that said union and also the seal of this same said union. In this case Local Union No. 1 shall hang same.

"4. That the electric sign shall be wired and assembled appertaining to the electrical end will be done by members of Local Union No. 1, I. B. E. W. Exceptions in this fourth paragraph are the same and identical as the exceptions in paragraph No. 3.

"METROPOLITAN THEATRES CORP.,  
"By SAM KOPLAR."

You know when a man states in writing: "I hereby will pay you a royalty of \$5.00 on each of your patented articles we manufacture," reads entirely different than when he states in writing: "I hereby will try to pay you a royalty of \$5.00 on each of your patented articles we manufacture." Sometimes just a word or two added or subtracted makes an entirely different agreement and must naturally be watched very carefully.

Another agreement was one of our sentimental, so-called "artist" class of union men—a musician—namely, Henry C. Rueter. Highly nervous, he runs rings around himself trying to bull his way out, but being a "dandy, good fellow," we gave him an easy way out and the agreement below was the result:

"LUDWIG MUSIC HOUSE, INC.,  
"716 Pine St.,  
"St. Louis, Mo.,  
"Mar. 9, 1926.

"Electrical Workers, Local No. 1,  
"301 Chouteau Trust Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.  
"Attn. A. Schading.

"Gentlemen:

"Due to a misunderstanding, we have found ourselves in a difficulty which we would appreciate you assisting us in rectifying. Due to the old acquaintance of Mr. Grohe and Mr. Gus Schirmer, we employed Mr. Schirmer to do some electrical work at our new place at 821 Washington Ave., not knowing that he was a non-union contractor.

"After this fact came to our attention by your Mr. Schading, we decided to reduce in writing the following:

"That we, the Ludwig Music House, Inc., at no time in the future will ever have any electrical work done unless it is done by members of your electrical workers' organization.

"It is with the understanding that your Mr. Schading will permit the present electric work done by Gus Schirmer, the non-union electrical contractor, to stand as it is at 12 noon, March 9, 1926, and Local No. 1 members will proceed from this point and do all of our electrical work in the future."

"Trusting the above agreements made with Mr. Schading are entirely satisfactory and thanking you for your kindness in this particular case, we are,

"Yours very truly,  
"LUDWIG MUSIC HOUSE, INC.,  
"HENRY C. RUESTER,  
"Manager."

In St. Louis we believe we have the most wonderful and most advanced public schools in the world, and I believe any fair investigation will pronounce this to be true. The taxpayers pay plenty and are always glad to give more, because the money is judiciously

spent. In these schools they have hundreds of lathes and other equipment such as forges, grinders, planers, jumpers, milling machines and everything that goes into making a complete and very modern machine shop, for the children, and these schools are erected 100 per cent with union labor. It so happened that some of these firms kicked over the traces and the following agreement will explain briefly how we returned them in line again:

"MANNING, MAXWELL & MOORE, INC.,  
"St. Louis, Mo.  
"Jan. 21, 1926.

"Executive Board, L. U. No. 1, I. B. E. W.,  
"301 Chouteau Trust Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.  
"Attn. Mr. Schading;  
"Subject: High School Machine Tools.

"Gentlemen:

"After our controversy about the machinery at the Beaumont High School coming in an electrically wired and connected condition, we hereby agree that in the future this electrical wiring and connecting will come here under what is known as a knocked down condition on all our future installations; with this exception, however, that if they do come electrically wired and connected that they will bear the union metallic label, recognized by your organization. Of course, if these installations come in this latter condition, we will expect your organization to connect directly to them without any further delay.

"Thanking you for this information, we are  
"Yours truly,  
"L. A. GLUCKLER."

Today our housing condition is worse than ever before, with three and four families living in dwellings designed for only one.—  
Anonymous.

## EXECUTIVE COUNCIL HOLDS EXTENDED SESSION

(Continued from page 521)

the International Officers be instructed to take such action as may seem necessary to protect our trade jurisdictional rights in theatres and other places of amusement. Motion carried.

International President Noonan presented reports to the Council concerning the efforts being made to carry on organizing work in public utility and other industries. The policies outlined by the International President were approved.

The Council conducted a general review of the various matters submitted for consideration by the International Secretary by correspondence during the past six months, as well as other matters in connection with their constitutional duties. Upon completion it was moved and seconded, that adjournment be taken until the next regular meeting, unless especially called. Carried.

M. P. GORDAN,  
Secretary.

Does it seem right in principle that one man should have the power to vote another into war without any adequate responsibility being attached to the vote? Would you regard it as just for a man who intended to remain at home to vote you into war? Could the act of any man in voting you into war be balanced by any responsibility lighter than the necessity of going with you into the trenches and taking his chances with death? Do you want a man to vote you into war and then remain at home on the plea that he is too fat to march or too feeble to endure the hardships of war?—Allan Benson.

## PRICE LIST OF SUPPLIES

Application Blanks, per 100	\$.75	Ledger, Financial Secretary's, 200 pages	4.50
Arrears, Official Notice of, per 100	.50	Ledger, Financial Secretary's, 400 pages	8.75
Account Book, Treasurer's	1.00	(Extra Heavy Binding)	
Buttons, S. G. (medium)	1.00	Labels, Metal, per 100	1.25
Buttons, S. G. (small)	.75	Labels, Paper, per 100	.15
Buttons, R. G.	.60	Labels, large size for house wiring, per 100	.35
Buttons, Cuff, R. G., per pair	2.50	Obligation Cards, double, per dozen	.25
Button, Gold-faced Diamond Shaped	2.00	Paper, Official Letter, per 100	.75
Books, set of	14.00	Permit Card, per 100	.75
Book, Minute for R. S. (small)	2.00	Rituals, extra, each	.25
Book, Minute for R. S. (large)	3.00	Receipt Book (300 receipts)	2.00
Book, Day	1.50	Receipt Book (750 receipts)	4.00
Book, Roll Call	1.50	Receipt Book, Financial Secretary's	.25
Carbon for receipt books	.65	Receipt Book, Treasurer's	.25
Charm, vest chain slide	5.00	Receipt Holders, each	.25
Charters, Duplicate	1.00	Ring, 14 karat gold	9.50
Constitution, per 100	7.50	Ring, 14 karat green and white gold	10.00
Single Copies	.10	Seal, cut of	1.00
Electrical Worker, Subscription per year	2.00	Seal	4.00
Envelopes, Official, per 100	1.00	Seal (pocket)	7.50
Ledger, loose leaf binder, Financial Secretary's, 26 tab index	6.50	Traveling Cards, per dozen	.75
Ledger pages to fit above ledger, per 100	1.50	Withdrawal Cards, with Trans. Cds., per dozen	.50
Ledger, Financial Secretary's, 100 pages	3.00	Working Cards, per 100	.50
		Warrant Book, for R. S.	.50

### FOR E. W. B. A.

Application Blanks, per 100	.75	Constitution and By-Laws, per 100	7.50
Book, Minute	1.50	Single Copies	.10
Charters, Duplicates	.50	Rituals, each	.25
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# IN MEMORIAM

## Edward T. Miller, Fourth Regional Vice-President, Pennsylvania State Electrical Workers Association

Whereas in this infinite scheme of things we, the Pennsylvania State Electrical Workers Association, are suddenly called upon to mourn the passing of our Fourth Regional Vice President, Edward T. Miller, of Scranton, Pa.; and

Whereas Brother Miller has been an active member and valued officer of our association since its inception, thereby endearing himself to the membership throughout the state of Pennsylvania; therefore be it

Resolved, That through his untimely demise we have lost a worthy and very capable officer and loyal friend; and therefore be it further

Resolved, That on behalf of our membership, we extend to his family our sincerest sympathy and regrets in their loss; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy sent to the official Journal for publication and that they be spread on the minutes of our next semi-annual convention to be held in Erie on November 16, 1928.

P. T. McDONALD,  
L. U. No. 371, Monessen.  
H. B. PARKS,  
L. U. No. 375, Allentown.  
L. F. CLARK,  
L. U. No. 143, Harrisburg.  
Committee.

## Edward J. Evans

The Illinois State Conference of I. B. E. W. in regular session held August 11, 1928, at Rockford, Ill., constituted the executive board of this body a committee to draft a memorial resolution on the passing from this life of our late Brother, Edward J. Evans.

This resolution to be made a part of the minutes of this meeting; a copy to be sent to the bereaved family and a copy to be presented for publication in our official Journal.

It does not often fall to the lot of any organized group of men to be favored with a friend and co-worker of such high standing ability and force of character which has exemplified the life of Edward J. Evans. Brother Evans was one of the organizers of the Illinois State Conference and its secretary-treasurer from the beginning, and to his untiring efforts alone were due the large membership and wonderful success of this body. A greater tribute could not have been paid to any one than, when in response to an unspoken appeal by the assemblage, the chairman called the delegates to arise and stand in silent meditation to the memory of our departed Brother. The unexpected passing of one who was person known to all present had a depressing effect on all who were there, and while we feel a great loss at the passing of Brother Evans from this sphere, we all feel better for having known the man and can guide our lives both spiritually and temporally by the pattern which he has moulded for us.

To his beloved wife and family the Illinois State Conference of the I. B. E. W. extends its sincerest sympathy, with the consoling thought that in their dear one's passing from life he has gone to the reward which awaits such as he.

CHARLES M. PAULSON,  
FRED C. HUSE,  
WM. MURPHY,  
R. A. BREHMAN,  
E. L. SMITH,  
E. E. SCOTT,  
B. S. REID,  
D. A. MANNING,  
Secretary.

## Edward J. Evans

"Greater love hath no man than this, that he give his life for his friend." This well-known quotation from the Scriptures could be truthfully applied to the memory of one who has passed, a member of the I. B. E. W., whose place will be hard to fill—the late Brother E. J. Evans, vice president.

A man of truth and honor, beloved by all his fellow members and respected by even his greatest antagonists—organized capital.

May he rest in peace.  
Local Union No. 1037, I. B. E. W., bows its head in sorrow for him who has gone.

IRVINE.

## Edward J. Evans

Whereas Almighty God in His infinite wisdom has called from our midst our worthy Brother, International Vice President Edward J. Evans, to his final resting place;

Whereas the members of Local 713, I. B. E. W., have lost a true and loyal friend; and

Whereas in the passing away of Brother Evans the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers and the entire labor movement of the United States and Canada have lost an honest and fearless friend; therefore be it

Resolved, That we extend our heartfelt sympathy to his wife and family; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes of Local 713, I. B. E. W., a copy to be sent to the bereaved family, and a copy sent to our International Office for publication in our official Journal, and that our charter be draped for 30 days in memory of our late Brother, International Vice President Edward J. Evans.

JOHN F. SCHILT,  
JNO. A. JACKSON,  
FRANK C. BECKER,  
THOS. J. SASS,  
HUGO HYDEN,  
Committee.

## Edward J. Evans

Whereas the Great and Supreme Ruler of the universe has in His infinite wisdom deprived our organization of the services of one of our most worthy and esteemed officers and Brothers, International Vice President Edward J. Evans; and

Whereas we, as members of L. U. No. 1047, I. B. E. W., deeply mourn his loss; therefore be it

Resolved, That while we humbly bow our heads in submission to His will, we mourn no less the taking away of one of our International Officers and Brothers, and our heartfelt sympathy is extended to his bereaved wife and family, and we commend them to the care of Him who doeth all things well; be it further

Resolved, That the sudden removal of such a life from among the membership of our organization leaves a vacancy hard to fill, and will be realized more as time goes on;

Resolved, That we extend to his wife and family our sincere sympathy and profound regret; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days as a final tribute of L. U. No. 1047, I. B. E. W., and that a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to his family, one to our official Journal for publication and a copy spread on our local minutes.

R. P. FREY,  
D. N. MATHESON,  
R. E. HOFFMAN,  
W. B. JONES,  
Committee.

## Robert J. Burns, L. U. No. 104

Whereas Almighty God in His infinite wisdom has called from our midst our esteemed Brother, Robert J. Burns; and

Whereas we, as members of Local 104, I. B. E. W., deeply mourn his loss; therefore be it

Resolved, That in this hour of trial and sorrow we extend to his family our deepest sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That we drap our charter for a period of 30 days and that a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy to our official Journal for publication, and a copy be spread on the minutes of Local No. 104.

D. A. MCGILLINAY,  
For Committee.

## George Nelson, L. U. 298

It is with deep regret we, the members of Local Union No. 298, announce the death of Brother George Nelson, who was accidentally killed in the line of duty August 29, 1928.

Resolved, That the charter of this local be draped for a period of 30 days, that a letter of sympathy be sent his father, sisters and brothers; that a copy of this resolution be sent the International Office for publication in the Worker and a copy be spread on the minutes of this Local No. 298.

B. PFEFFERLE,  
J. WELSHER,  
C. F. WYSONG,  
Committee.

## J. B. Sanders, L. U. No. 70

Whereas Almighty God in His infinite wisdom has seen fit to call from our midst our esteemed Brother, J. B. Sanders; and

Whereas we deeply mourn his loss; therefore be it

Resolved, That in this hour of trial and sorrow we extend to his family and relatives our deepest sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of 30 days and that a copy of the resolutions be sent to relatives, a copy to our official Journal for publication and a copy be spread upon our minutes.

H. T. FAUTZ,  
Recording Secretary.

## Hugh Bonner, L. U. No. 520

Local Union No. 520, Austin, Texas, has lost one of its most faithful members and beloved friends in the death of Brother Hugh Bonner, who died in Kerrville on August 26, 1928, after a lingering illness;

Whereas God, the Great and Supreme Ruler of the Universe, has called from his loved ones our esteemed Brother, Hugh H. Bonner; and

Whereas we cherish the long relation held with him in the faithful discharge of his duties; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, as a union in brotherly love, extend our deepest and heartfelt sympathy to his bereaved widow and family, relatives and friends and commend them to the Almighty God for consolation in this their hour of sorrow, and be it further

Resolved, That in respect to his memory our charter shall be draped for a period of 30 days and a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes of our local, a copy be sent to the bereaved family and loved ones.

TOM DODD,  
L. E. PURNELL,  
G. A. POTTHOFF,  
Committee.

## E. L. Seaton, L. U. No. 76

An initiate of L. U. No. 22, Omaha, Nebr., July 12, 1918.

A traveler he came to us and his credentials were of the best. He was taken sick July 20, 1928, and passed away July 23, 1928.

L. U. No. 76 honors the memory of this worthy Brother, and we, its members, extend to his bereaved loved ones our heartfelt sympathy; and further

Resolved, To enter this record in the minutes of our organization, to send a copy to the family of our departed Brother and a copy to our official Journal for publication.

Brother Seaton, a last salute until we meet again.

B. MEEK,  
W. BREWITT,  
R. ROY SMITH,  
Committee.

## J. Roch, L. U. No. 561

Whereas we, as members of Local Union No. 561, I. B. E. W., of Montreal, Que., Can., have been called upon to pay our final tribute of respect and high esteem to our late Brother J. Roch, who departed from our midst following an illness covering an extended period; and

Whereas Local Union No. 561 appreciates its loss of a true and loyal member; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, as a union in brotherly love, pay tribute to his memory by expressing our deepest sympathy to his relatives and friends in the hour of their sad bereavement; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days; that a copy of these resolutions be spread on our minutes, and a copy sent to our International Office for publication in the official Journal.

C. GALLAGHER,  
Recording Secretary.

## W. H. Simmons, L. U. No. 292

Whereas Almighty God in His infinite wisdom has seen fit to call from our midst, our esteemed and worthy Brother, W. H. Simmons.

Whereas Local Union No. 292, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, has suffered the loss of a true and worthy Brother; therefore be it

Resolved, That we extend to the widow and bereaved family our heartfelt sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That we drap our charter for a period of 30 days and that a copy of these resolutions be sent to his wife, a copy to our official Journal for publication and a copy be spread upon our minutes.

G. M. CHRISTENSON,  
WM. J. LANZEN,  
G. W. ALEXANDER,  
Committee.



**A. G. Billings, L. U. No. 104**

Whereas Almighty God in His infinite wisdom has called from our midst our esteemed Brother, A. G. Billings; and

Whereas we, as members of Local No. 104, I. B. E. W., deeply mourn his loss; therefore be it

Resolved, That in this hour of trial and sorrow we extend to his family our deepest sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of 30 days, and that a copy of these resolutions be sent his family, a copy to our official Journal for publication and a copy be spread on the minutes of Local No. 104.

D. A. MCGILLINAY,  
For Committee.

**Daniel J. Cosgrove, L. U. No. 389**

It is with deep regret that we, the members of Local Union 389, announce the death of our late Brother, Daniel J. Cosgrove.

Resolved, That while we humbly bow our heads in submission to God's will we mourn no less the taking away of our associate and our heartfelt sympathy is extended to his bereaved wife and family and we commend them to the care of Him who doeth all things well; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes of Local Union No. 389, I. B. E. W., a copy be sent to the family of our late Brother and a copy be sent to the International Office to be published in our official Journal and that our charter be draped in mourning for 30 days in memory of our late Brother, Daniel J. Cosgrove.

ROBERT J. NEWTON,  
Recording Secretary.

**W. D. Barr, L. U. No. 538**

God in His infinite wisdom has called from our midst our beloved Brother, W. D. Barr. It is therefore with deep regret and sorrow that Local Union No. 538 mourns the sudden death of our late Brother.

Brother Barr was a consistent worker for the good of organized labor and an active member in our local for several years; therefore be it

Resolved, That we extend our heartfelt sympathy to his widow, his relatives, and children that by the strength of our sympathy they may better stand their grief; be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his widow, his relatives and to the Journal for publication and a copy spread on our minutes; finally be it

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days as a last tribute to our dear Brother.

J. OLAN STARR,  
ROY BLUECHER,  
G. N. KITTLE,  
Committee.

**John Caldwell, L. U. No. 6**

Whereas Almighty God in His infinite wisdom has seen fit to call from our midst our esteemed and worthy Brother, John Caldwell, who has passed on to his greater reward; and

Whereas Local Union No. 6 of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, has suffered the loss of a true and worthy Brother; and

Whereas his many virtues will be long remembered by those who were associated with him; therefore be it

Resolved, by the members of L. U. No. 6 of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers in regular session assembled, That we acknowledge the great loss in the passing from this life of our dearly beloved and highly esteemed Brother, John Caldwell, and be it further

Resolved, That Local Union No. 6 expresses its deepest sympathy and condolence to the family of our late Brother; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our late Brother, a copy sent to the International Office for publication in the official Journal of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers and that a copy be inserted in the official minutes of Local Union No. 6; and be it further

Resolved, That the charter of Local Union No. 6 of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers be draped in black for a period of 30 days in respect of the memory of our late departed Brother, John Caldwell.

ALBERT E. COHN,  
HOWARD E. DUNN,  
FRED S. DESMOND,  
Committee on Resolutions.

The above resolutions were adopted by a unanimous vote of the members of Local Union No. 6 of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers on Wednesday evening, September 12, 1928.

**Bernard A. Cawley, L. U. 267**

Whereas the Great and Supreme Ruler of the universe has in His infinite wisdom removed from among us one of our worthy and esteemed fellow workers, Bernard A. Cawley; and

Whereas in paying tribute to the memory of our late Brother, who died at Schenectady, N. Y., July 2, 1928, we, this entire membership of Local Union No. 267, while mourning our loss, are submissive to the wisdom of Divinity and stand bowed in silent reverence; and

Whereas the long and intimate relation held with him in the faithful discharge of his duties as president of this organization for nearly two decades makes it eminently fitting that we record our appreciation of him; therefore be it

Resolved, That the wisdom and ability which he has exercised in the aid of our organization by services, contributions and council will be held in grateful remembrance; be it further

Resolved, That the sudden removal of such a life from among our midst leaves a vacancy and a shadow that will be deeply realized by all the members and friends of this organization and will prove a serious loss to the community and the public; be it further

Resolved, That a letter of condolence be sent to his bereaved family and that a copy of this resolution be sent to the International Office to be inserted in our Journal and a copy be spread on our minutes.

OFFICERS AND MEMBERS.  
LOCAL NO. 267.

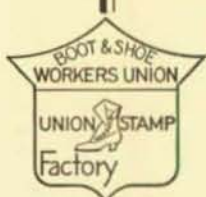
Eleven profits are now extracted from a bushel of wheat from the time it leaves the farm until it reaches the table.—Anonymous.

**DEATH CLAIMS PAID FROM SEPTEMBER 1, INC., SEPTEMBER 30, 1928**

Local	Name	Amount
595	Clyde M. Reek.....	\$ 500.00
1086	Eddie S. Kirkpatrick.....	300.00
151	Thomas Shahan.....	825.00
389	Daniel J. Cosgrove.....	1,000.00
134	Geo. Wilson.....	1,000.00
103	W. J. Mulqueeney.....	1,000.00
134	Thomas J. Synnott.....	1,000.00
52	J. W. Hoag.....	1,000.00
292	Wm. H. Simmons.....	1,000.00
5	W. J. Cupples.....	1,000.00
277	Wm. Keitch.....	1,000.00
104	R. J. Burns.....	1,000.00
538	W. D. Barr.....	1,000.00
212	Frank Bender.....	1,000.00
9	Frank Hunter.....	1,000.00
520	Hugh H. Bonner.....	475.00
17	H. L. Lyon.....	1,000.00
134	Charles Blaker.....	1,000.00
I. O.	Geo. W. Gowitzke.....	1,000.00
		\$ 17,100.00
Total claims paid from September 1, inc. September 30, 1928.....		\$ 17,100.00
Total claims previously paid....		1,408,798.60
Total claims paid.....		\$1,425,898.60

## Buy Union Stamped Shoes

We ask all members of organized labor to purchase shoes bearing our Union Stamp on the sole, inner-sole or lining of the shoe. We ask you not to buy any shoes unless you actually see this Union Stamp.



## Boot & Shoe Workers' Union

Affiliated with the American Federation of Labor

246 SUMMER STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

COLLIS LOVELY  
General President

CHARLES L. BAINE  
General Secy-Treas.

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Postpaid

SABIN COMPANY GLOVES,

No. 109 Linemen's Grey Buffed hand,  
all leather to knuckles.....\$1.35 pair  
No. 206 Grey Buffed hand, all leather  
to knuckles outseam..... 1.50 pair

536-38-40 West  
Federal Street Youngstown, Ohio



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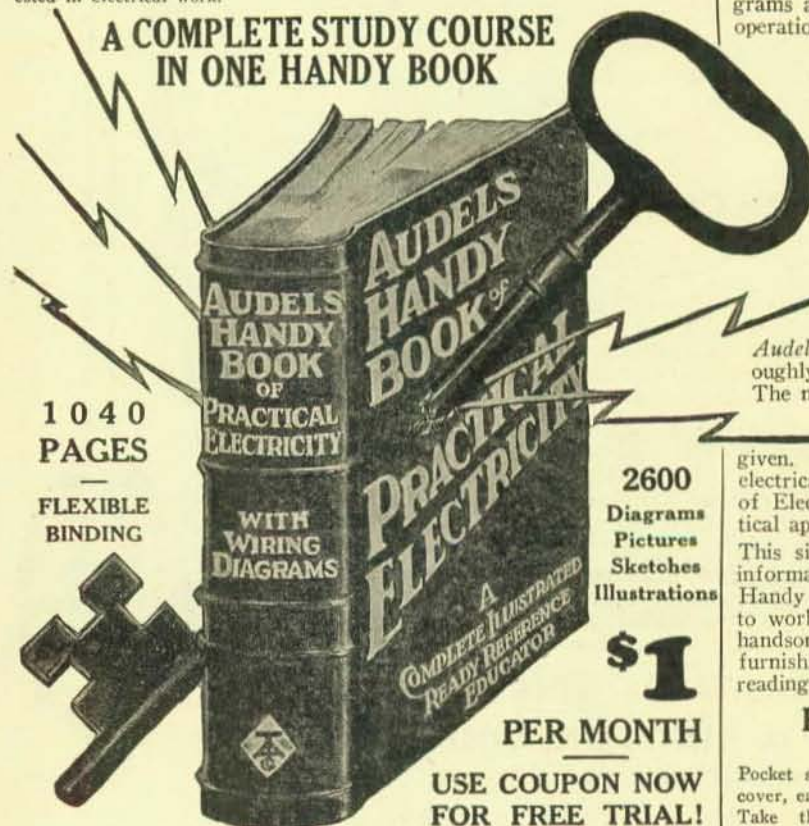
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Electric Shocks  
X-Rays  
Welding  
Brazing  
Soldering  
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Motion Pictures  
RADIO  
Radio Hook-ups  
Telephone  
Telegraph  
Electric Belts  
Cranes  
Elevators  
Pumps  
Electric Ship Drive  
Electric Railways  
Electric Vehicles  
Automobile Starting  
and Lighting Systems  
Ignition  
Generation and Transmission  
Electric Tools

Plant Management  
Power Station Plans  
ARMATURE WINDING  
Armature Repairing  
A. C. Motors  
Alternator Construction  
Alternators  
D. C. Motors  
Dynamoes  
Magnetic Induction  
Wiring  
Wiring Diagrams  
Electric Lighting  
Sign Flashers  
Cable Splicing  
Power Wiring  
Underground Wiring  
Outside Wiring  
Wiring Finished Buildings  
Tests  
A. C. Apparatus  
(Switch Devices)  
(Current Limiting)  
(Lightning Protection)

Rectifiers  
Converters  
Transformers  
Power Factor  
Alternating Currents  
D. C. Apparatus  
(Switches)  
(Fuses)  
(Circuit Breakers)  
(Rheostats)  
(Watt Hour Rules)  
Electro Plating  
Electrolysis  
Storage Batteries  
Magnetism  
Electrical Energy  
Conductors  
Insulators  
Static Electricity  
Dynamic Electricity  
Magnetic Electricity  
Radio Electricity  
Recent Applications  
Ready Reference  
Index on all subjects

#### PROFESSIONAL AND STUDENT ELEC- TRICIANS SAY THAT THIS BOOK MAKES HARD JOBS EASY

*Audels Handy Book* contains important and valuable wiring diagrams and calculations, machine sketches; instructions and helps on operation, maintenance and repair; outlines showing the entire theory and all modern, practical applications of electricity; and a big lot of good and useful RADIO information and diagrams. The use of *Audels Handy Book of Practical Electricity* will make you familiar with many time-saving, short cut, profitable suggestions. As this handy, pocket-size volume covers the entire field of electricity in such convenient form it will prove to be a practical daily helper to both student and professional worker.

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This single volume contains all the practical, up-to-date electrical information that the professional electrical worker needs. "*Audels Handy Book*" is a flexible, leather bound volume that can be carried to work and kept handy for quick reference on any job. It is a handsomely bound book that will look well on your library table, furnishing the means of a thorough electrical education by spare time reading and study.

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## NEW ORLEANS CONVENTION CALL

(Continued from page 508)

upon the recommendation of the executive council, nor will any grievance be considered where the parties thereto have not themselves previously held conference and attempted to adjust the same.

## Hotel Rates

## Roosevelt Hotel

Single .....	\$4.00 to \$7.00
Double .....	\$6.00 to \$10.00
All rooms with bath.	

## Lafayette Hotel

Single .....	\$3.50 and \$4.00
Double .....	\$4.00 to \$6.00
All rooms with bath.	

## Lynrose Hotel

Single .....	\$5.00
Double .....	\$5.00 and \$8.00
All rooms with bath.	

## De Soto Hotel

Single .....	\$4.00
Double .....	\$6.00 and \$7.00
All rooms with bath.	

## St. Charles Hotel

Single, without bath.....	\$2.00 to \$3.00
Double, without bath.....	\$3.50 to \$4.50
Single, with bath.....	\$3.50, \$4.00 and up
Double, with bath.....	\$5.00, \$6.00 and up

## Bienville Hotel

Single .....	\$4.00
Double .....	\$6.00 and \$8.00
All rooms with bath.	

Reservations may be made by addressing Robert L. Soule, secretary of the arrangements committee, 321 South St. Patrick Street, New Orleans, Louisiana.

Headquarters of the executive council will be the Roosevelt Hotel.

## Railroad Rate Reduction

A reduction of one-half of the regular fare for the return railroad trip will be available if 250 delegates and visitors secure certificates when they purchase going tickets. The validating agent will honor only certificates that show tickets purchased with New Orleans as the destination.

Delegates should ask for these certificates when buying going tickets, whether or not their use may be desired for the return trip, so that we may have the necessary number of 250.

Immediately upon arrival in New Orleans the certificates should be handed to the Secretary of the American Federation of Labor for validation.

If there be any further information regarding the convention, or arrangements for the convenience of the delegates, it will be communicated in a later circular or through the American Federationist.

Fraternally yours,

WM. GREEN,  
President.

FRANK MORRISON,  
Secretary.

So the novice, especially the prejudiced novice, finds the rules and regulations of trade unions arbitrary, senseless and unjust. A closer study would show how all of these have arisen from the necessity to meet conflicting interests and a wily enemy always on its guard.—Clarence Darrow.

# wanted

## 100,000 ELECTRICIANS

### To Try This Fast Cutting- SPECIAL ELECTRICIAN BIT

A sincere trial is all that is needed to convince anyone of the speed, toughness and superior cutting qualities of this better Irwin Bit, specially designed and manufactured for electrical workers.

Made to stand the grief of this harder service. Made to save time. Made to save effort.

Just try Irwin Electrician Bits—you're sure to like them.

## SPECIAL OFFER

To those who have never used genuine Irwin Electrician Bits we will send postpaid, for 25c, one Irwin Speedbor 3-E in 11/16th size that lists at 75c. This is well below the cost of production—in fact we make the price of 25c just to cover the cost of handling and mailing these bits separately and to eliminate the idle inquiry.

We want to receive requests for these bits from sincere workers—interested in learning of a better tool. Just mail the coupon—with 25c and we will send the sample bit fully postpaid. Only the one size will be sent and only one will be sent to an individual.

If you don't feel, after buying the bit, that it is the best you have ever used—send it back, tell us why, and we will refund your money by return mail. Send the coupon today.

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European Agents: Markt & Hammacher,  
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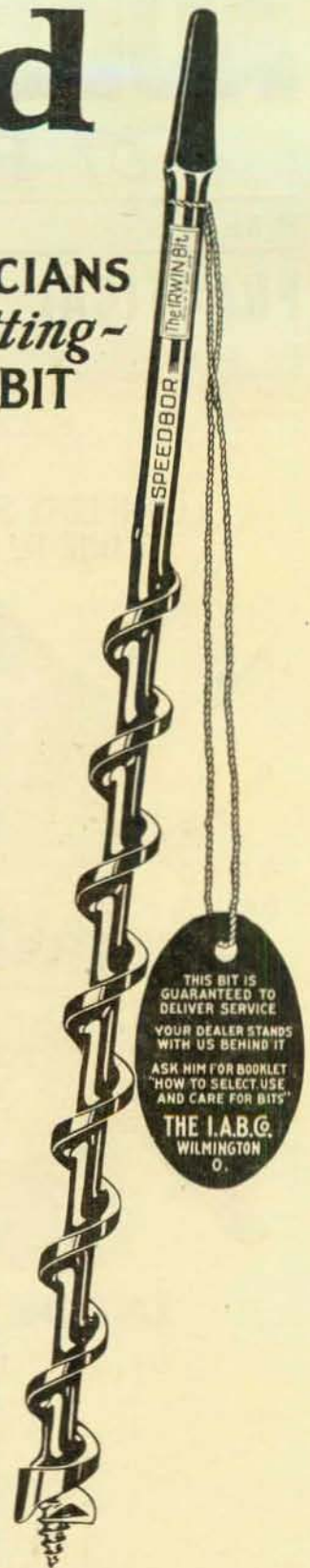
The Irwin Auger Bit Co.,  
Wilmington, Ohio.

Enclosed find 25 cents for which please mail, postpaid, one of your 3-E electrician bits.

Name .....

St. Address .....

City & State .....



# IRWIN Bits



# LOCAL UNION OFFICIAL RECEIPTS FROM AUGUST 11 TO SEPTEMBER 10, 1928

L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS
International Office	2189	2699							
T. C. Vickers Org. Comm.	95501	95529							
1	335527	335658							
1	125011	125035							
2	188581	188770							
3	43234	43334							
3	40944	40948							
5	312157	312370							
6	217641	218028							
7	154340	154444							
8	171825	171920							
9	332251	332320							
9	333591	333750							
12	500022	500033							
14	64807	64850							
15	694905	694935							
17	353331	354000							
17	392251	392940							
18	351001	351109							
18	323921	324000							
20	283788	284000							
21	634839	634848							
26	232820	232894							
26	303829	304087							
27	78574	78582							
28	827963	828000							
28	291751	291812							
30	966436	966463							
31	150134	150142							
33	441380	441395							
34	219448	219547							
35	14496	14607							
37	926242	926250							
37	315001	315030							
39	300761	300880							
40	411001	411077							
40	217403	217500							
41	231673	231750							
41	299251	299364							
43	92988	93000							
43	228001	228125							
44	973222	973231							
45	977416	977424							
46	257411	257770							
47	456630	456647							
48	342991	343170							
50	992506	992537							
51	986271	986312							
52	297164	297337							
53	197559	197605							
55	775200	775227							
56	855574	855649							
59	215831	215930							
60	321870	321925							
62	61064	61129							
65	264681	264750							
65	355501	355630							
66	337831	338140							
67	965088	965100							
68	261906	262065							
69	23360	23367							
70	969651	969671							
72	110829	110846							
75	7479	7480							
76	135600	135663							
77	619216	619373							
78	842534	842550							
79	166402	166488							
81	302312	302375							
82	279911	280000							
83	336416	336750							
84	242019	242358							
86	67253	67409							
87	31939	31944							
88	897487	897514							
90	158010	158068							
93	684203	684207							
96	65896	66000							
99	161981	162000							
99	303001	303093							
100	554628	554645							
102	229298	229421							
104	300071	300220							
106	885746	885750							
106	309001	309048							
108	567751	567770							
108	437231	437250							
109	712441	712425							
110	222587	222672							
113	134592	134629							
114	732546	732549							
116	338429	338496							
117	724166	724187							
119	989483	989499							
120	224304	224318							
122	328931	329240							
124	393001	393203							
124	328407	328500							
125	254234	254250							
125	397501	398082							
129	314257	314269							
130	360001	360110							
130	141591	141750							
133	315751	315765							
133	32399	32400							
134	267001	267750							
134	181375	181500							
134	178114	178500							
134	183872	184500							
134	272334	273000							
134	271501	272250							
134	265501	265950							
134	273001	273410							
134	269251	270000							
134	273751	274500							
138	967235	967257							
139	88081	88146							
140	979510	979573							
141	154611	154652							
143	122848	122862							
145	346629	346676							
146	988542	988548							
150	981422	981437							
151	275080	275340							
152	994574	994596							
153	807401	807425							
154	841609	841612							
155	417521	417530							
156	982076	982095							
157	727702	727707							
159	393751	393769							
159	812235	812250							
161	50938	50952							
163	89844	89916							
164	239827	240000							
164	313501	313539							
169	718959	718969							
173	720564	720577							
174	878155	878169							
177	282204	282283							
180	871231	871269							
181	168520	168598							
183	687797	687810							
184	816243	816264							
185	872011	872034							
186	707551	707560							
188	432270	432275							
190	998724	998745							
191	984993	985016							
192	287311	287354							
193	993164	993205							
194	201545	201668							
195	363007	363087							
197	11055	11059							
200	321402	321501							
201	723709	723714							
203	34797	34800							
203	630401	630406							
205	983167	983176							
208	968501	968540							
209	781441	781475							
210	175253	175361							
212	155915	155969							
213	205611	205994							
214	718297	718307							
214	278619	278728							
215	84929	84943							
217	983439	983448							
222	965784	965810							
223	163755	163805							
224	243846	243888							
225	971758	971773							
226	994851	994860							
229	683818	683826							
230	88873	88935							
231	986531	986553							
232	264824	264839							
233	36538	36550							
234	189076	189083							
236	704627	704635							
238	312756	312790							
240	981735	981748							
241	15831	15838							
243	993616	993626							
245	69711	69750							
245	396001	396113							
247	94295	94317							
248	866384	866403							
249	634121	634128							
251	997223	997271							
252	262598	262634							
254	98401	98423							









## AFTER THE ELECTION—WHAT?

**Q** Passionate participation in the campaign *before election* was not our lot, but passionate participation in the solution of problems *after election*, is not only our lot, but our pleasure.

**Q** And what problems? First of all, the problem of unemployment, created by wholesale displacement of men by machinery. Secondly, the problem of making our consumption dollar keep ahead of our productive machinery—the creation of good times. The problem of injunctions—these to mention only a few.

**Q** Your Journal will be no skulker in the coming new era of readjustment. It will represent you as capably as it can at every point where things are doing, and new ideas are brewing.

**Q** Today the excitement of Election. Next month the sober awakening that there's much hard thinking and desperate work to do.

ELECTRICAL WORKERS' JOURNAL



GOVERNMENT is not reason, it  
is not eloquence, it is force! Like  
fire it is a dangerous servant and a  
fearful master; never for a moment  
should it be left to irresponsible action.

*George Washington.*

